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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH [illegible] POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
[illegible] requisites for doing first-class Job Printing [illegible] Visiting Cards, Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Mrs. Buckler's Sweet Apples.

BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Autumn was just beginning to reveal herself in the heart of South Mountain—the gorgeous autumn of western Nova Scotia. It was about eight o'clock in the morning, and the air that streamed lightly over the shoulders of the hills had a most bracing savor. Mrs. Buckler, a frecked but comely and tall young woman, was just setting out for a twelve-mile tramp to the little settlement in the Valley, where she had to return a flatiron and a pair of wool-cards which she had borrowed from an obliging neighbor.

Neighbors, in those days, were few and far between in the country districts of Nova Scotia. The great emptiness created by the expulsion of the Acadians had not yet been filled up. For the neighbors, it behooved them to be neighborly.

Mrs. Buckler was an untiring worker, and her rare visits to the Valley constituted her only holiday. She had to walk, of course, as her husband had no horse, and she had no ambition to ride one of the faithful but extremely deliberate oxen. And, indeed, a matter of twelve miles seemed nothing of consequence to her.

"Be sure and get back before dark, 'Miry!" admonished her husband, leaning meditatively against the woodpile at he watched her kiss the children for good-by.

"Shoo! Steve, I reckon you can put the babies to bed all right for once, can't you? It ain't often I get off; and when I do, I like to make a good day of it!"

"It ain't a lookin' after the children that I'm thinking of, 'Miry, as you know right well!" replied Steve Buckler, earnestly. "But you know how thick the bears are on the mountain this year; and there's no manner of doubt that was a wolf brushed by me in the pasture night before last. It ain't safe for you to be coming up through the woods after dark all alone that way. Stay all night, if you find it getting late!"

"Oh! I ain't afraid!" averred Mrs. Buckler, stoutly. "I may get back afore dark; but if I don't, I'll be careful and carry a light with me!"

These confident words she flung back over her shoulders, as she started gaily down the rough woodland way.

Arriving in due time at the settlement in the Valley, she did her errands, picked up the news, and richly enjoyed the rare luxury of a gossip. Time went all too quickly; and it was on the edge of dark ere she thought of starting for home. Then, of course, there were vehement protests. Her friends urged her to stay all night, picturing the perils of the journey, and representing that her husband would never dream of expecting her. But Mrs. Buckler, as her friends always said, was very "set." Putting aside all arguments, she started out on her long and lonely tramp.

She had little to carry, but that little was somewhat troublesome to manage. It was an apronful of sweet apples for the children, a treat which she knew they would enjoy. Sweet apples were then a rarity in South Mountain. When at length Mrs. Buckler reached the last house on the edge of the Valley, and found herself face to face with the long climb up the mountain, she felt compelled to acknowledge in her heart that the night was very dark. And she had yet four miles to go, through almost unbroken woods. In those four miles there were but two cabins to break the monotony of the way; and the further of these was a mile and a half from her home. She hesitated a moment, then went into the house, and asked for a pine-knot to light her on her journey.

Here again she was urged to stay; but lighting her torch she set her face resolutely to the mountain side. As she penetrated among the ancient trees the unsteady light of the pine-knot cast strangely moving shadows, and monstrous shapes seemed to spring up and disappear on all sides. For the first time she grew nervous, and felt an inclination to glance over her shoulder. This she presently conquered with some scorn. Nevertheless, she could not help hastening her steps; and the first cabin in the mountain had the air of a refuge to her, as she turned in to get a fresh pine-knot.

Here, too, she was strongly pressed to end her journey for the night. But now her obstinacy was well aroused. She was nettled at herself for having felt afraid. It was with something of the air of one who goes forth to battle that she gripped her torch and clutched her apron of sweet apples, as she turned again to the blackness of the forest path.

Between this cabin and the next the distance was but half a mile. Her nerves were now getting so well steadied that she no longer cared for the looming and shifting shadows, till at length a shadow distinctly smaller than the rest made the underbrush rustle audibly with its motion. Her heart gave a most uncomfortable leap, and she straightway thought of the wolf which her husband had spoken of. But, wolf or shadow, it fled away without menacing her; and she came in safety to the last cabin between her and home.

Here the neighbors were asleep, and she had to arouse them in order to beg another pine-knot. The one which she had got at the previous house was by no means burned out, but she feared lest it should fail before the end of her journey. The sleepy neighbors were astonished at her appearance. They threatened to detain her by force, when she refused their invitation to stay all night with them. But Mrs. Buckler was by this time a good deal "worked up," as she afterwards expressed herself; and she treated their kind persuasions with scant courtesy. She almost ran from the house; but in her apron, among the sweet apples, she carried the extra pine knot, all the same.

To ward off unpleasant thoughts, she kept picturing in her mind the way the children would enjoy the apples in the morning. She also thought of the remonstrances, tempered with ill-concealed admiration, with which her husband would greet her return. Her blood quite glowed again as she thought of the lofty fashion in which she would make light of it all. Just at this moment she saw, in the middle of the path before her, a large black bear, watching her curiously.

Her heart stood still, and she herself instantly followed his example. Then she reflected that she must appear calmly indifferent, if she would hope to escape. Slowly she moved forward again, waving her torch; and the bear, stepping out of the path, watched her steadily from among the underbrush as she went by. Then he stepped back into the path and followed her.

Her first and most natural impulse was to run like the wind for home, but this, after one startled leap forward, she checked with a mighty effort of her will. She walked on with swift but steady steps, watching the bear out of the corner of her eye, but all the time clutching obstinately at her apronful of apples. The bear, very slowly, kept drawing closer and closer, bent upon attacking, but evidently deterred by dread of the torch.

But the torch, meanwhile, was burning low; and Mrs. Buckler, in her excitement, failed at first to notice this. She was holding the pine-knot over her shoulder, as a sort of shield against her pursuer. When, with a shaking at the knees, she realized that it was on the point of flickering out, she tried hastily to light the other; and in the effort some of her treasured apples fell out of her apron, and rolled behind her on the path.

As soon as the bear came to these apples he stopped, and began devouring them with the keenest relish.

"Why!" thought Mrs. Buckner, with a sudden lightening of her load of terror; "it's not me he's after, but the sweet apples!" and straightway all her old courage returned.

She paused, and took time to light her new pine-knot deliberately and well. Then she hurried on; and it was some minutes before her pursuer was again at her heels.

And now, so sudden are the revulsions of a woman's feelings, she was concerned only for the sweet apples. They were the children's apples; and it went sorely against her grain to let a bear have any of them. Not until he had come most uncomfortably close could she bring herself to again propitiate him; and then she doled out but three of the precious green globes, dropping them on the path behind her with slow reluctance.

The animal took perhaps a quarter of a minute to dispose of this niggardly contribution, and then came on again with a sort of hopeful confidence.

"No!" declared Mrs. Buckler, firmly, "you ain't goin' to have another one!" and she fairly broke into a run. But when that heavy, shambling gallop sounded close at her back, her resolution weakened, and she dropped a couple more out of the apron. While the much gratified bear delayed to eat these, she rounded a turn of the road, and was gladdened by the sight of her own window glimmering some two hundred yards in front.

Calling her husband's name two or three times at the top of her voice, till she saw him fling open the door and rush out to meet her, she hugged the remnant of the apples to her breast, flung her torch at the bear, and sped like a deer toward the house. Whether the bear followed her further or not, she never knew. It certainly did not come near enough to the house for her husband to catch sight of it, for, as she flung herself into his arms, panting, triumphant, halfway between laughter and tears, he asked her what was the matter.

"Matter!" she cried, indignantly, "That's just like a man, after all I've gone through to get home!" And she pulled him violently into the house and slammed the door.

Steve Buckler was quite too judicious to remind her of the fact that he had urged her either to come home before dark, or else stay all night. He did not even let it appear in his face for an instant that he thought of such a thing. He listened to the story with all the breathless excitement that she had anticipated, praised her bravery and resource, vowed to shoot the bear next day, ate one of the sweet apples, and then, being very sleepy, went to bed. But Mrs. Buckler, before she followed his example, proudly tucked several of the apples under the children's pillows.—The Independent.

To Care for Paroled Prisoners.

The Interior, Chicago, speaking of the Illinois Industrial Association, organized for the purpose of aiding discharged criminals, says:

"The State expends at least $2,000,000 each year in punishing criminals. It spends scarcely anything for their reform. The association above named is endeavoring to supplement the work of the State in the last named department. Every month at least, 100 ex-convicts come to Chicago from the prisons of Illinois and surrounding States. Of this number there are many who have served but a single term in prison and are anxious to begin a new life. No man is more helpless than the discharged prisoner. It is not strange that most of them return to criminal ways again.

"Under the law passed a year ago, most convicted prisoners are given an indeterminate sentence. After a certain time, they can be released by the prison commissioners on parole, if their behavior has been such as to warrant it. But some person must become responsible for the man discharged, agreeing to see that he has steady employment, and otherwise to watch over him. The difficulty is in finding such sponsors. This difficulty the Illinois Industrial Association can meet if it is furnished the means. It is planning to extend its organization throughout the State at once, so that it may have representatives in every county who will interest themselves in finding persons to care for paroled prisoners."

Half a Pound of Mud Apiece.

There is nothing like dealing with large figures, and no doubt the statement by a scientific person that Londoners drink in the course of a year 1,000 tons of mud will appear to many to disclose a terrible and most dangerous state of things, says the London Standard. Nothing could be further from the truth. A thousand tons of mud would mean, perhaps, about half a pound of mud to each person. It will be certainly not too much to assume that each half-pound of mud does not contain more than two ounces of solid matter, probably, much less.

Now, it is certain that in the course of three or four windy days in March each person in the air all day will draw in fully an ounce of dust, as much as he will swallow in water during six months. A railway traveler who takes a few hours' journey in dry weather has but to look at the state of his coat and of the carriage seat to form an idea of the amount of dust that must have entered his mouth, the majority of which on touching the palate and tongue is converted into mud and swallowed.

Thus, then it will be seen at once how many infinitesimally small and how absolutely innocuous is the daily portion of this 1,000 tons of mud swallowed by Londoners, and how little cause there is for alarm in the array of figures piled up by the scientific investigator, who may frighten weak-minded people, but they do not in the slightest degree affect the ordinary man, or excite in him any feeling whatever, save indifference.

Monuments in Our Great Cities.

Our great cities are not now exactly poor in statues; but the exceedingly accidental character of these memorials, due to the fact that they are mainly the result of private subscription, is evidenced by a glance at the public out-of-door statues and other memorials in New York city. To American literary men, distinctly as literary men, not one statue has been raised in that city; but there are statues of Shakespeare, Walter Scott, and Robert Burns. One bust of an American author—Washington Irving—is found; and there are also busts of Cervantes, Schiller, and Thomas Moore! It would be hard to object to these memorials of Old-World authors provided they are works of art; but one would like to see them accompanied by at least as many Americans.—Atlantic Monthly.

Costly

The other night I sat me down
Unto a meal of love.
First two sweet looks from eyes quite brown
Placed me in heaven above.

Then came a course of dulcet tones;
Two hand clasps on the side,
Some sighs direct from torrid zones
Borne on a fevered tide.

A good big hug done to a turn
These dainties followed after,
And then to make our spirits burn,
The wine of rapturous laughter.

The sweetest dishes should come last,
Thus epicures assert;
We had to crown this rich repast,
Some kisses for dessert.

But, Oh, the price I paid for this,
The dearest meal to me!
It was indeed expensive bliss.
It took my liberty.

—Tom Masson.

HUMOROUS.

Bobby—Mamma, who are the Boers? His Mother—All men are bores, my son.

Gosling—Why do you call her of a certain age? Barker — Because she never changes it.

Minnie—He said my complexion was a perfect dream. Mamie—What did he mean by that—that it was not real?

"I suppose," clucked the hen angrily, "that now you've stolen me, you'll expect me to lay poached eggs! I'll fool you!"

"Willie is absolutely madly in love with me." "How do you know?" "He told me he'd work for me if the worst happened."

First Undertaker's Assistant—This corpse has a lot of correspondence in his pockets. Second Undertaker's Assistant—Well, send it to the dead letter office.

"Well," said the kite to the small boy, "I guess I will have to admit that you have me on the string. And that," continued the kite, "is what makes me soar."

Miss Maunders—He proposed, but I refused to marry him. Miss Causque—Oh, you noble, generous girl! You're always doing some kindness for other people.

Correspondent—I should like to write for your paper. You want the manuscript sheets blank on one side, don't you? Managing Editor—On both sides, if you please.

"No, darling," said a mother to a sick child, "the doctor says I mustn't read to you." "Then, mamma," begged the little child, "won't you please read to yourself out loud?"

Mamma—Bobby, I heard you were a very naughty boy today. Now tell me all about it. Bobby (with a sudden access of modesty)—Teacher says it isn't polite to talk too much about yourself.

"But I am so unworthy, darling," he murmured, as he held the dear girl's hand in his. "Oh, Harry," she sighed, "if you and papa agreed on every other point as we do on that, how happy we could be."

First Tramp—If you had to work—just supposin'—what kind of a job would you rather have? Second Tramp—Well, I think I could be judge of a dog show. I've had experience of all de dif'rent kinds of dogs dere is.

"Mamma," said Willie, leaning toward his mother and speaking in a loud whisper, "the preacher said a little while ago, 'One word more and I have done,' and he's talked 563 words since he said it. I've been counting 'em on him!"

"A great many people sleep between these walls," said the guide, showing the visitor through the ancient English church where the noble families were interred. "Same way over in our country," replied the visitor. "Why don't they get a better preacher?"

Hunting With a Mirror.

A texidermist of Northwood, N.Y., has been making experiments as to the effect of light reflected in a bird's eyes. A glass seven or eight inches in diameter has been found most serviceable. The antics of blue jays are remarkable when the light strikes them as they sit in the shadow of an evergreen tree. They jump to another and try to look into the light, but they have to turn away, as the light dazzles them. Then they fly around the reflects but after practice one is able to keep the light always on them, and the birds not infrequently come within reach of a man's hand.

A ruffed grouse gives a startled look when the light strikes it. Then up it jumps, and away it goes. Hawks, too, are usually startled or annoyed so that they fly off. Woodpeckers don't seem to mind it at all.

Rabbits blink and start at a glass for a while, then go around a stump, and sit up again, as if waiting for the light to play tag with them.—New York Sun.

Death Sentence in England.

When a criminal is sentenced to death in England the judge writes opposite the name in the calendar, "Left for execution." Fourteen clear days must elapse, and then it remains for the sheriff, or sheriffs, to appoint a day for the execution. No warrant is issued from the home office, except for a respite or reprieve. The Queen does not sign a death warrant.—Chicago Chronicle.

WHAT TRIPPED BRYAN UP.

LARGER EXPORTS.

INCREASE IN SHIPMENTS OF MANUFACTURES EXPLAINED.

Working Off Surplus Stocks at or Below Cost—How We Capture the Markets of the World—Classified Manufactures Include Goods That Are Not Manufactures.

Being very much interested in tariff questions, and a strong protectionist, and consequently a good Republican and admirer of the President-elect, William McKinley, I write to you for some light on the inclosed figures, taken from the Journal of Commerce of this date. You will notice there is a gain of almost $70,000,000 over our banner year, 1892, in the value of manufactured exports. Sixteen million dollars of this gain is partly explained in copper ingots and mineral oil, which are not highly finished products. The writer would like to see some answer to this article in your paper, and will look for it. These are the figures:

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURES.

Year.	Value	Per cent. of total.	Total exports.
1869	$49,745,892	12.76	$316,242,423
1870	68,279,764	15.00	455,208,341
1880	192,856,015	12.48	823,946,393
1885	147,187,527	20.25	726,682,946
1890	151,102,376	17.87	845,293,828
1891	168,927,315	19.87	872,270,283
1892	158,510,937	15.61	1,015,732,911
1893	158,023,118	19.02	831,030,785
1894	183,728,808	21.14	869,214,937
1895	183,595,743	23.14	793,392,599
1896	228,489,893	26.47	882,519,229

W. J. CUSHMORE.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1897.

It is quite true that our exports of manufactured goods have increased since 1893, as shown in the foregoing table.

After the advent of the Democratic Administration in 1893 the threat of free trade paralyzed our industries, while the enactment of the Gorman bill of 1894 killed them. Manufacturers had been keeping their mills open and making goods, hoping against hope for the better times that never came. They were compelled to realize upon the unsold output of their mills, and shipments were made to the markets of the world more often than not at a loss to the producer. That was part of our "object lesson" in capturing the markets of the world.

You state that $16,000,000 of the total gain of $70,000,000 in exports of manufactures over 1892 "is partly explained in copper ingots and mineral oil, which are not highly finished products." This is not quite correct, for the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin gives this gain of $16,000,000 only since 1894, not since 1892. Our exports of refined mineral oils and copper ingots during the first ten months of 1892 and 1894 compare as follows:

	Ten months to October 31. 1892.	1896.
Exports of Refined mineral oils	$31,319,070	$47,979,003
Copper ingots	2,690,428	22,094,000
Totals	$34,009,498	$70,073,000

The increase in the exports of these two "manufactures"—so called—was $36,000,000 in ten months of this year, as compared with the corresponding ten months of 1892. Deducting this $36,000,000 from the total increase of $70,000,000, leaves only $34,000,000 additional increase in four years to be divided among every other class of more legitimate manufactures; therefore the gain has not been so very great after all, especially when we consider that our own markets were practically closed to us in some lines of goods this year, and our manufacturers were compelled either to shut up or attempt to capture the markets of the world and possibly at a loss to themselves.

An Oriental Object Lesson.

The idle machinery of one of San Francisco's woolen mills, which was crushed under the great Democratic boon of free trade in wool, was sold to a Japanese company. When the new owners took possession they brought their Japanese labor with them to transfer the machinery. It was taken down piece by piece, carefully wrapped in paper and marked by the nimble fingered Orientals, who accompanied it back to Japan. This is a striking illustration of the cheapness of Japanese labor. It paid the buyers of the machinery, that was rendered idle under free wool, better to take their own labor across the Pacific Ocean twice, paying the fares and cheap wages all the time, than it would have done to employ American labor on this side and labor skilled enough to erect a mill on the other side.

Napoleons for Protection.

In connection with our "Napoleon" McKinley's well-known efforts to establish the beet sugar industry in the United States, the following is of interest:

"It may not be generally known that Prince Napoleon was the author of a work on sugar beet. In it he makes the sugar beet industry say: 'Respect me, for I enrich the soil; I fertilize the land, which without me would remain uncultivated; I employ the hands, which without me would remain idle; finally, I solve one of the greatest problems of modern society—I organize and improve labor.'"

"Paid Too Much for His Whistle."

There used to be a story in the children's reading books about a boy who "paid too much for his whistle." It seems that this boy had been given some money for a specific purpose, which would have brought him great enjoyment. Playing about with the money in his pocket, he saw another boy with a whistle, was captivated by it, and immediately gave all his money for it. The whistle was not worth a quarter of the price paid, the boy soon tired of it, and, in addition to all that, was forced to go without the greater pleasures he might have derived from his money.

The writer drew a little moral from the story and gave several instances of people who had paid too much for their "whistles." He might now add to those instances the act of the American people in voting for free trade in 1892. They surely "paid too much for their whistle" when they gave away their home market for the cheaper prices promised by the free traders. The only difference between them and the boy in the story is that they did not even get the whistle, while they did lose their home market.

But if all the promises of the free traders of cheaper prices had come true, still the price paid was somewhat steep. A mere drop in some prices would hardly make up for closed mills, loss of work and entire loss of wages, destruction of industries, and hard times generally. The people have found out the true cost of these "cheaper prices" during the last four years and they have given effectiveness to their knowledge by electing to the Presidency the man who said, "There is nothing cheap from abroad to this people that means idleness among ourselves."

Nail It Fast.

Protection in the South.

In many sections of the South the issue of protection was more discussed than any other issue. This is well illustrated in the city of Atlanta, Ga., where the "Atlanta Protective Tariff League" did efficient service. To illustrate the strength of the protection sentiment there it is only necessary to refer to the vote cast in 1892 and 1896. Cleveland's plurality over Harrison in 1892 was 2653 and Bryan's plurality over McKinley was 1259, showing a reduction of 1394.

How to Get It.

"Cheap and rapid transportation on the seas is as important to our exporters, manufacturers, farmers and importers as it is on the land."—Annual Report of the Commissioner of Navigation.

Right. And they will get it with American clippers under a discriminating duties bill.

BUYING STAMPS OF CARRIERS.

Scheme to Enable People to Do Postal Business at Home.

The house-to-house order issued by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, which Postmaster-General Wilson renewed last year, has been issued again, and with an ingenious amendment. The original order was a Boston idea, by means of which a householder could buy a $3 mail box and mail his letters in his own vestibule. Few people availed themselves of it, and it has been practically a dead letter. The addition to this order provides for the sale of postages and special delivery stamps through orders to letter carriers on slips contained in a unique official stamp-selling envelope, to be furnished by the Postal Improvement Company.

The idea will be tried in Washington at once, and, if found practical, extended generally.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY.

To Be Located at Harrowgate, Tenn., by General O. O. Howard.

The Lincoln Memorial University, of which General O. O. Howard is President, will probably be situated at Harrowgate, Tenn., as General Howard has just bought the Four Seasons Hotel property there. The hotel and a sanitarium were started at Harrowgate, which is four miles from Middlesborough, in grounds of one and a quarter million dollars.

The furniture, which cost a quarter of a million, was sold at auction recently for $27,000. The company had failed soon after the Middlesborough boom collapsed. Now the building and several hundred acres of land have been sold at a price that is said not to exceed $10,000.

An Immense Cattle Business.

Beef cattle sold from the counties of Harney and Malheur, Oregon, this season represent a value of more than $1,000,000, or more than $12 each for all the men, women and children in the counties. The sales were more than 40,000 head.

A Ship's Cargo at Cut Rates.

A four-masted iron ship, with provisions for two years and 2500 tons of coal on board, was lately sold at Yarmouth, England, for $55. The vessel had run ashore three miles from the town.

ARMS FOR CUBA LANDED

Filibustering Expedition Reached the Island With a Valuable Cargo.

BOATLOADS OF WAR MATERIALS.

The Material Which the Three Friends Failed to Deliver, Now in the Hands of the Cuban Insurgents---A Perilous Passage Through a Stormy Sea With the Men and Arms---In Gomez's Hands.

KEY WEST, Fla. (Special.)—The tug Dauntless has just returned from Cuba after landing one of the largest expeditions ever started for the island.

The Dauntless left Jacksonville and ran down to No Name Key, off Bahia Honda, where she took in 1048 Mauser rifles, one twelve-pound Hotchkiss field-piece and 200 shells for the same, 400,000 rounds of ammunition, 200 pounds of dynamite and forty men.

While embarking this cargo, which was oft there by the Three Friends on that vessel's last unsuccessful trip, the Dauntless men were frightened twice. Once it was by a small launch from Key West with a newspaper man and some sightseers on board. The launch saw the men in small boats and three large schooners transferring the cargo. On being discovered the loading was stopped and the men made for the land. After getting up to the Dauntless and finding that the men from the launch were friends, the work was continued.

The Dauntless left Friday afternoon and went immediately to sea. On Saturday she struck a terrific sea, which washed everything clear of her decks. The tug was almost swamped, and it was with difficulty that she could make headway. The men of the expedition took refuge in the dining hall, where they were dashed from one side to the other. A few who could keep their feet went to the pilot-house to keep a lookout for Spanish warships. No one on the boat had anything to eat all day Saturday, as no fire could be built.

On Sunday the weather moderated somewhat, and in the evening the coast of Cuba was sighted. After a careful survey of the coast the tug ran in and made a landing near Sagua la Grande.

Most of the men of the expedition were so seasick that they had to be lifted into the boats when the landing began. Every available man was then pressed into service, including the crew of the Dauntless.

It took two hours to land all the munitions of war. By that time a large number of insurgents had arrived to take charge of them.

After remaining a short time the small boats were returned to the Dauntless, and she put to sea again.

Her passage back was more pleasant. Monday night she met the schooner Dellie off the Florida Keys where fifteen Americans who had accompanied the expedition were transferred and landed at Key West.

PENROSE TO BE SENATOR.

Nominated by the Republican Caucus at Harrisburg, Penn.

The great fight in Pennsylvania for Senator Cameron's seat is over, and State Senator Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, has won. The joint Republican caucus was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, and a great crowd filled the galleries and all the space in the rear of the desks. The merits of Mr. Penrose and ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker were presented in glowing periods by their nominators and seconders, and then the vote was taken. The vote resulted:

For Senator Penrose, 133; for Mr. Wanamaker, 75; for Senator Cameron, 1; for ex-Congressman John B. Robinson, 1, and for President Judge Rice, of the Superior Court, 1.

When the chairman announced that Senator Penrose had received the highest number of votes and was the caucus nominee, Senator Kauffman, the Wanamaker leader, rose and in a brief speech moved to make the nomination unanimous. Senator Kauffman's motion was adopted, and Senator Penrose was made the unanimous choice of the Republicans for United States Senator. The caucus then adjourned.

The Democratic caucus was also held and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Chauncey F. Black, of York, was chosen as the Democratic candidate for Senator.

GENERAL F. A. WALKER DEAD.

Great Educator and Political Economist Expired Suddenly at Boston.

General Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, died at his home in Boston, Mass., after a brief illness.

General Walker was the leading American political economist. He was also Superintendent of the United States Census in 1870 and 1880.

Only recently General Walker and Senator Wolcott planned a trip to Europe, where they would meet representatives from France, Germany and England, to confer with them on international bimetallism. The information gained by this meeting was to be used by the coming Administration, and the meeting, while not official, was indorsed by the President-elect. General Walker was a strong bimetallist. As President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, General Walker was recognized as one of the leading educators in this country.

RAIDERS TO BE ARRESTED.

Governor Bradley Sends Troops to Stop Tollgate Wrecking in Kentucky.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, instructed Colonel Gaither, of the Second Regiment, to call out the Lexington and Harrodsburg companies of the State Guard for the purpose of going to Mercer County to capture a band of 200 turnpike raiders who are destroying tollgates in Mercer County.

The Governor has had detectives at work for several weeks learning the names and plans of the raiders. They found that Washington County was their headquarters. The detectives notified Colonel Gaither of the raiders' intentions, and he, in turn, informed the Governor. The troop are in command of Colonel Gaither, who will secrete them in squads at different tollgates likely to be attacked. When the raiders approach and begin to tear down the poles they will be ordered to surrender. If they refuse, the troops have received orders to fire on them.

BLADE SANK INTO HIS HEART.

Little Richard Falk Fatally Injured in a Scuffle With His Playmate.

Richard Falk, a fourteen-year-old son of Dr. Frederick Falk, is dead at Indianapolis, Ind., from a knife stab in the heart, for which Thomas Hanna, Jr., the sixteen-year-old son of Thomas Hanna, former Lieutenant-Governor, is responsible.

Young Hanna called to see a sister of young Falk. While he was waiting he took out a penknife to sharpen a pencil. The Falk boy asked for it, and, being refused, made a grab for it. In the scuffle that followed the knife blade was sunk into his heart.

Eight of Expedition Lost.

There is no longer any hope for the eight missing members of the crew of the filibuster Commodore, which foundered off the coast of Florida. When the vessel went down these men took to a raft, and it is now certain that they were drowned. The United States cruiser Newark and the steamer Three Friends returned to port after a vain search of three days for the raft containing the men. The Newark at night used her powerful searchlight, but nothing was seen of the raft and its human freight.

Captain-General Weyler's Boast.

General Weyler says he will suppress the Cuban insurrection before the rainy season sets in.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

Final Casting Up of November's Exciting Election.

McKINLEY'S PLURALITY, 630,745.

The Total Vote in the Different States for President in the Recent Contest Was 13,888,762---Bryan Received 6,470,656 Votes---McKinley's Majority Over All 316,299---The "Gold" Vote's Total.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special.)—The total vote in the different States for President in the recent election was 13,888,762. McKinley (Rep.) received 7,101,401, Bryan (Dem.), 6,470,656, Palmer (Gold Dem.), 135,956, Levering (Pro.), 130,569, Bentley (National), 14,392, and Matchett (Socialist), 31,534. McKinley's plurality is 630,745, and his majority over all, 316,299.

The following table shows the votes cast in the several States for the principal candidates:

States.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Levering.
Alabama	54,737	131,226	6,466	2,147
Arkansas	37,512	110,103	....	831
California	146,588	144,796	....	2,574
Colorado	26,271	161,266	....	1,717
Conn	110,297	56,740	4,336	1,306
Delaware	20,372	16,673	939	356
Florida	10,468	30,017	1,020	736
Georgia	60,132	94,232	2,709	5,613
Idaho	6,324	23,192	....	181
Illinois	607,130	465,644	6,390	9,796
Indiana	323,959	303,854	3,579	3,658
Iowa	289,293	223,741	4,516	3,192
Kansas	159,541	173,042	1,249	1,724
Kentucky	218,055	217,705	5,021	3,374
Louisiana	22,037	77,175	1,834	....
Maine	80,425	35,104	1,864	1,571
Maryland	136,974	104,746	2,507	5,922
Massa	278,976	125,711	11,749	2,938
Michigan	293,327	237,251	6,990	4,968
Minnesota	193,503	139,735	3,216	4,353
Mississippi	4,849	61,253	1,024	390
Missouri	304,940	363,652	2,355	2,169
Montana	10,494	43,649	....	186
Nebraska	102,565	115,635	2,797	1,136
Nevada	1,938	8,377	....	....
N. Hamp	55,671	21,026	3,420	776
New Jersey	221,367	164,675	5,100	5,614
New York	819,838	551,369	12,295	16,052
N. Carolina	155,222	174,488	675	435
N. Dakota	26,335	20,686	....	358
Ohio	525,894	477,495	1,857	5,067
Oregon	48,741	46,739	979	919
Penn	728,300	427,127	11,000	19,374
Rhode Island	36,437	11,158	1,363	1,160
S. Carolina	9,313	58,801	824	....
S. Dakota	41,042	41,225	....	664
Tennessee	148,773	153,651	1,951	3,098
Texas	162,596	368,289	5,931	1,785
Utah	13,491	64,535	21	....
Vermont	55,991	10,607	1,321	724
Virginia	135,364	154,708	2,216	2,347
Washington	38,574	51,646	148	968
W. Virginia	105,368	94,480	675	1,216
Wisconsin	268,135	165,523	4,584	7,509
Wyoming	10,034	10,742	....	142
Totals	7,101,401	6,470,656	135,956	130,569

BANKS FAIL.

Several Institutions Weakened by Steady Withdrawals of Deposits.

Four more banks have been added to the list of those at St. Paul, Minn., whose doors have been closed since December 21. They are the Germania, the Allemania, the Minnesota State Savings and the West Side.

Of this quartette the most important member is the Germania. This institution, which is a State and not a National bank, was founded in 1881. Its capital was $400,000, with a surplus of $50,000. On December 17 the loans and discounts amounted to $975,000 and the deposits to $1,091,968.

The Allemania Bank, with a capital of $400,000, having a clientage similar to that of the Germania, closed its doors also soon after the other bank had announced its assignment. The Allemania Bank was organized last year, being the successor of the Commercial Bank.

The West Side Bank of St. Paul cleared through the Allemania Bank, and the latter failure compelled it to close. It is a small concern.

There was a heavy run on the Minnesota Savings Bank, which is intimately connected with the Germania Bank. As a result of the run the Minnesota Savings Bank has taken advantage of the sixty-day notice.

The Germania, the Allemania and the West Side banks all did business as State banks. Every one of them was literally pulled down by the depositors.

The Citizens' National Bank of Fargo, North Dakota, is in the hands of the National Bank Examiner. Its capital is $100,000.

The City Bank of Nora Springs, Iowa, has suspended.

BANK CASHIER'S SUICIDE.

Discovery of $60,000 Shortage in His Accounts Was the Cause.

Richard Cornelius, cashier, and for forty-two years connected with the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank, Baltimore, Md., of which Enoch Pratt was president up to the time of his death, was discovered to be short in his accounts to the amount of $60,000. About 10 o'clock a. m. Mr. Cornelius was notified of this discovery and left the bank. At 1.15 o'clock in the afternoon his dead body was found in the duck pond at Druid Hill Park. He had committed suicide by drowning.

For many years Mr. Cornelius has been one of the most prominent Methodists in the city. At his death he was a local preacher of the Baltimore Conference, President of the City Missionary and Church Extension Society, President of the Emory Grove Association, one of the trustees of the Baltimore Annual Conference and a member of the official board of Madison Avenue Church.

TWO PROVINCES IN FLAMES.

In Havana and Matanzas the Rebels Are Burning Cane Fields.

Matanzas and Havana provinces in Cuba have been a sea of flames for days, and it is believed all the cane will be destroyed.

In Pinar del Rio a correspondent saw no tobacco at all, but was told that there is some planted, and, though it is much injured by worms, about ten per cent. of the usual crop may be realized.

The Spanish correspondents are wiring to Madrid the doubtful nature of the pacification of Pinar del Rio; that Pedro Diaz and Silverio Sanchez are in Matanzas province and nothing is heard of Maximo Gomez, whether favorable or adverse; that though numerous forces are operating in Pinar del Rio they are seldom able to meet the insurgents.

A Congressman's Mysterious Visit.

Representative and Senator-elect Money of Mississippi returned to Havana, Cuba, after a three days' absence which he declined to explain. It was believed in Havana that he visited the insurgents. Consul General Lee denied that Mr. Money has seen any rebels.

A Big Shortage.

Ex-Recorder of Deeds Samuel P. Chase, of Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, is found short in his accounts with the county over $52,000. The County Attorney has made a report accusing him of malfeasance in office.

Killed His Host.

While visiting at their country house in Clarendon County, South Carolina, Ralph Deschamps shot Thomas Ramsay through the heart and mortally wounded Frank Ramsay, a brother. Deschamps is a son of a State Senator. The Ramsays are of a colored family, and are conspicuous lawyers, painters and politicians.

Hats Off in Chicago Theatres.

The Chicago City Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the wearing of any hats in theatres. The offense is pronounced a misdemeanor and punishable by fine of not less than $10 nor more than $25. The feature of it is that the people who wear hats are not fined, but the managers of the theatres.

...ULATOR

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

FOR DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, etc. This unrivalled remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; **Sour Stomach;** Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; **Debility; Low Spirits,** a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER is generally the **seat** of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and **DEATH** will ensue.

The following highly esteemed persons attest to the virtues of Simmons Liver Regulator: Gen. W. S. Holt, Pres. Ga. S. W. R. R. Co.; Rev. J. K. Felder, Perry, Ga.; Col. E. K. Sparks, Albany, Ga.; C. Masterson, Esq., Sheriff Bibb Co., Ga.; Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

"We have tested its virtues, personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, but none gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us."—Ed. TELEGRAPH AND MESSENGER, Macon, Ga.

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J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Aug. 17, 1896.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays), leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 6:40 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 10:00 P. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:20 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island and Ocracoke going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station, New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

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GEORGE W. BELL,

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ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

FRED DAVS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

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Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.. ☞All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER-
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.
☞Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Bumble ... Truly, Gamm & Co.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

The Port Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met last Wednesday and organized. There was a satisfactory Republican and Populist division of the offices. In the House, A. F. Hileman, of Cabarrus, was elected Speaker; Edward Masten, of Wilkes, Chief Clerk; Frank B. Benbow, of Yadkin, Reading Clerk; F. B. Scarboro, of Lenoir, Engrossing Clerk; and D. T. House, of Pitt, Door Keeper.

In the Senate, H. H. King, of Orsdow, was elected Clerk; J. W. Watson, of Craven, Reading Clerk; J. A. Buchanan, of Clay, Engrossing Clerk; L. N. Wagstaff, of Person, Sergeant-at-Arms, and D. J. McArthur, of Sampson, Door Keeper.

It is conceded that the present Legislature is an able one—that among the members are some of the brainiest men in the State. Let the record made be one that the people will endorse.

The vote for Governor was counted and announced yesterday, after which Judge Russell, Governor-elect, took the oath of office.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

The lumber industry of the United States is an enormous one. In it fully $1,000,000,000 capital is employed and at least 600,000 men engaged. These latter do not include those engaged in retail lumber trade or in transportation of lumber. It is perfectly fair to claim, considering all allied interests, that 3,000,000 of population are dependent on this industry for a livelihood. It is the leading industry in at least thirty States. In the past they had protection to a certain extent. The present law practically placed lumber on the free list. It is unjust, it is wrong. The CAROLINIAN holds that this great and important industry should be protected.

A TALE WITH TWO ENDS.

President Cleveland's message to the Fiftieth Congress, dated December 6, 1887, was devoted exclusively to the discussion of the surplus revenue in the Treasury and to suggesting means of getting rid of that surplus. In reference thereto he said:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of national finance which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The same words are equally applicable to the tail end of his second administration and the deficiency he leaves behind him.

THE STATE FINANCES.

State Treasurer Worth, in his biennial report, states the sinking fund as $103,740. He estimates the State expenses during the following two years at $821,850 annually, below past cost. He reccommends only one increased appropriation—for the Normal School for Girls from $17,500 to $20,000. The banks of the State are in a sound and prosperous condition. The valuation of taxable property has fallen off five and a half millions.

The chief problem that is bothering President-elect McKinley is not where to find excellent material for a Cabinet, but what to do with all the excellent material that looms up before him. As a matter of fact, this is a great country for excellent Cabinet material.

The great trouble about repudiation is that you cannot pay debts with it more than once. In other words, it involves the crucifixion of credit on a cross of rascality, and the loss of credit is the worst of misfortunes.

One of the things that the Republican party proposes to do for the restoration of good times is to substitute a debt-diminishing for a debt-increasing policy in the management of the national finances.

About 600,000 trees are planted annually by the school children of Sweden. While the task is looked upon as an enjoyment, its effect on the future prosperity of the country will be of high importance.

The Electoral College met at Raleigh on Monday and cast 11 votes for William J. Bryan for President. For Vice President, 6 votes were cast for Arthur Sewall and 5 votes for Thomas E. Watson.

While here and there failures are occurring, caused by reckless business management, hundreds of closed factories are being started and thousands of idle men given employment.

It is because this country furnishes the best in the world that the world is becoming our market. It is a natural sequence.

The growing depth of the Treasury deficit daily demonstrates the necessity for tariff legislation.

The proceedings of Congress the past week were rather dull.

OUR SWEET TOOTH.

The United States maintains its position as the greatest sugar-consuming country on the face of the globe. All countries where either cane or beet sugar is produced pay tribute to our "sweet tooth." Our imports of sugar during the month of October last amounted to about 310,000,000 pounds, or nearly five pounds for every man, woman and child in the country, without taking any account of the Louisiana product, of the limited amount of American beet root and maple sugar used, or of the output of our glucose factories.

Since the doctors tell us that sugar is a most valuable agent for developing energy in our frames, or in other words, for "keeping up steam," and since to most of us it is a source of no little enjoyment in a gastronomic way, we are by no means inclined to quarrel with our national appetite. If it has spoiled our teeth it has doubtless helped us to multiply those footsons of energy wherein a learned statistician satisfactorily showed not long ago that we outnumbered any three nations under the sun. And to offset our bad teeth, just look at our dentists!

PROPERTY AND INDUSTRY.

Abraham Lincoln said that property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when it is built.

Maj. S. M. Finger died on the 26th ult. He served several terms as State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan. 8, 1897.

Senator Allison is always a popular man with his colleagues, but since his return to Washington, fresh from a conference with President-elect McKinley, he has been more popular than ever. That he knows important cabinet secrets is certain, and, while he has probably given some of his party associates a hint as to their nature, he is too wise a man to give them to the public at this time. It is the general opinion in Washington that Senator Allison can be a member of the cabinet, if so disposed, but the knowledge that he twice declined cabinet portfolios when he was a younger man than he is now causes many to think that he doesn't care to exchange his present duties for the harassing cares and responsibilities of a seat in the cabinet.

No one in Washington was greatly surprised when Congress re-assembled to find that many Senators who were previous to the holiday recess clamoring for immediate action on the Cameron resolution for the recognition of the independence of Cuba were inclined to be mum on the subject. Senator Cameron has not yet returned, and at this week's meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations no steps were taken towards the pushing of the resolution to a vote, and the prediction is freely made by Senators that the resolution will not be voted upon at all, although a few speeches both for and against may be made in the Senate. Representative Sulzer, of New York, the gentleman who cultivates what he thinks is a likeness of Henry Clay, introduced a resolution in the House giving Spain thirty days notice of our intention to recognize Cuban independence and maintain it by force of arms, if the method of conducting the warfare against the insurgents is not made to conform to the rules of civilized war, but it did not create a ripple and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will remain.

Nothing could have been further from the truth than the report that Senator Sherman, who is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, intended to visit Cuba. Senator Sherman, like most men of strong common sense, thinks it not only bad taste but actually improper for Senators or Representatives to go spying around Cuba.

Representative Curtis, of Kansas, who asked the Ways and Means Committee in the name of the cattle raisers, feeders and farmers of his State, for a restoration of the old duty on cattle, said: "If Congress will restore the duty, Kansas will pledge herself to produce her share of cattle without raising the price of beef." Representative Turner, of Georgia, a Democratic member of the committee, asked Mr. Curtis if he would sacrifice the revenue produced from cattle, and Curtis promptly replied: "Revenue can be raised on other items as it has been heretofore by Republican legislation. There never has been any trouble about revenue under Republican administration." Mr. Turner then sought to crush him by asking: "Then you are for a duty for protection only?" but Mr. Curtis came back at him with this: "I am for protection and revenue. And I would have a duty absolutely prohibitory on every agricultural product that can be raised in this country."

The headquarters of the inauguration committee is one of the busiest places in Washington these days, but there are plenty of willing hands and the work is being rapidly and promptly disposed of. Every mail brings applications for quarters from organizations, besides those which are being secured by personal representatives sent on for the purpose. There is plenty of room for everybody.

Economy is something that everybody tries to practice, and yet just a little oversight will sometimes rob the most frugal and thrifty family of a year's savings. You want to do as J. P. Hickman, of Monticello, Ga., did. He writes, "For six years I have kept Simmons Liver Regulator in my house and used it in my family and have had no need for a doctor. I have five as healthy children as you can find."

THE MARATHON RACE.

The Wild Excitement of the Greeks When Their Countrymen Won It.

The Greeks are novices in the matter of athletic sports and had not looked for much success for their own country. One event only seemed likely to be theirs from its very nature—the long distance run from Marathon, a prize for which has been newly founded by M. Michel Breal, a member of the French institute, in commemoration of that soldier of antiquity who ran all the way to Athens to tell his fellow citizens of the happy issue of the battle. The distance from Marathon to Athens is 42 kilometers. The road is rough and stony. The Greeks had trained for this run for a year past. Even in the remote districts of Thessaly young peasants prepared to enter as contestants. In three cases it is said that the enthusiasm and the inexperience of these young fellows cost them their lives, so exaggerated were their preparatory efforts. As the great day approached women offered up prayers and votive tapers in the churches that the victor might by a Greek.

The wish was fulfilled. A young peasant named Loues from the village of Marousi was the winner in 2 hours and 55 minutes. He reached the goal fresh and in fine form. He was followed by two other Greeks. The excellent Australian sprinter Flack and the Frenchman Lermusiaux, who had been in the lead the first 35 kilometers, had fallen out by the way. When Loues came into the stadion, the crowd, which numbered 60,000 persons, rose to its feet like one man, swayed by extraordinary excitement. The king of Servia, who was present, will probably not forget the sight he saw that day. A flight of white pigeons was let loose, women waved fans and handkerchiefs, and some of the spectators who were nearest to Loues left their seats and tried to reach him and carry him in triumph. He would have been suffocated if the crown prince and Prince George had not bodily led him away. A lady who stood next to me unfastened her watch, a gold one set with pearls, and sent it to him; an innkeeper presented him with an order good for 365 free meals, and a wealthy citizen had to be dissuaded from signing a check for 10,000 francs to his credit. Loues himself, however, when he was told of this generous offer, refused it. The sense of honor, which is very strong in the Greek peasant, thus saved the nonprofessional spirit from a very great danger. — "The Olympic Games of 1896," by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in Century.

Good Nature and Justice.

Foreigners are frequently impressed with the extreme good nature of our people in trying circumstances and the patience with which they endure hardships and discomforts which spring from thoughtlessness and injustice. Now, patience and good nature are excellent qualities, and the field for their exercise is a wide one. The grumbling disposition, which fruitlessly complains of and magnifies each passing annoyance, disquieting and irritating every one in the vicinity, is worthy of sincere reprobation. At the same time there are limits beyond which an easy good nature ceases to be a virtue. We plume ourselves upon it and compare its soothing effects with the influence stirred up by an opposite course, to the entire advantage of the former. And in this we are correct just as long as it does not pander to injustice.

To smile indulgently at a wrong that calls for correction, to bear with equanimity what ought never to be borne at all, to submit patiently to evils that spring from unfairness and to influence others to do the same plainly tend to foster the continuance of wrongdoing and to make those engaged in it self satisfied and secure. Patient endurance, so estimable under certain circumstances, may under others be an actual injury to society. From the resistance to an injurious fashion or custom up to the correction of grave abuses, the earnest seeker after justice is a true philanthropist and demands the esteem and co-operation of his fellow men.—Philadelphia Ledger.

JOAN OF ARC.

Her Faith In Her Mission Overcame All Obstacles Before the King.

Her conviction was so strong that it gained the sympathy of the poor about her. To these humble beings, for whom everything is difficulty and impossibility in life, imagination opens a rich field, where all dreams seem credible. They believed the dream of Joan and lent their aid to the accomplishment of her miracle. This help and complicity of the people she was to find everywhere on her road. The king and the nobles accepted her because she served their purpose; the people believed in her and lent her strength. Thus from the first step of her undertaking her situation was clearly outlined, as it was to be to the end—to martyrdom. The poor people gave from their poverty to buy her a horse and vestments of war, and a squire, Jean de Metz, won by the popular enthusiasm, offered to accompany her with a few men. They set out for Chinon, where the court was assembled.

The way was long and beset with danger, but Joan upheld the courage of her companions. "Fear nothing," she said. "The Lord God has chosen my route; my brothers in paradise guide me on the way." And in safety they arrived at Chinon. There new obstacles arose. It was difficult to obtain access to the king, jealously guarded from all outside influence by his favorite, La Tremoille. But, as in a fairy tale, doors were opened, walls fell before her magic, and one evening the young peasant entered the great hall where, among the courtiers, disguised in a modest costume, stood the king, whom she had never seen. Without hesitation she walked straight to the king and, falling on her knees, proffered her request with so much grace and ardor that Charles VII was moved.

But imposture, witchcraft even, was suspected, and before a decision was arrived at learned doctors and ecclesiastics were called on to examine her and scrutinize her conscience. To all the subtleties of her examiners she answered with so much simplicity, so much profundity of good sense, that they were confounded. "There is more in the book of God than in yours," she said, and added, "I know not a from b, but I am sent of the Lord God."—"The National Hero of France," by Maurice Boutet de Monvel, in Century.

FREE PILLS.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in their action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranted to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Alex. Wadsworth.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

SINGULAR DREAMS.

A MAN WHO HAD THEM ASKS FOR THEIR INTERPRETATION.

Though Very Ill He Learned From Visions That He Would Recover—Dreams of Struggles, and the Next Day He Was Very Sore—On the Sea of Galilee.

Dreams are not without significance, especially to those who have a high set purpose in life. And as this subject is of interest to many I will relate a series of dreams in my own experience to which possibly some one can give a clearer interpretation than I.

Having been taken very ill in winter and this being my second attack, all my friends and associate physicians said I was at death's door and it was not possible for me to recover. It meant but a few hours, or days at the most. I was unconscious at times, but through it all the idea was firmly rooted in my mind that "there is more life for me, and I cannot, I will not go."

There followed four days of complete darkness, and when a little natural sleep came it was accompanied each night for three weeks by a dream of my encounter with some vicious animal—beginning with a bull, then a boar and next a large mastiff. This order never varied. When the bull came toward me, I easily and quickly vaulted the fence as he pinned it below me. In my encounter with the boar I grabbed him by the throat and threw him on his back, thus getting safely away. (Next morning the biceps and supinators of my arm were so sore that they had to be rubbed). Next the mastiff approached. I quickly grasped him by the larnyx till I could get hold of his tongue. This grip seemed to affect the muscles of my wrist and hand alone, which were just as sore and stiff as formerly.

After the expiration of the three weeks I had no dreams whatever for a few nights. When they returned, I became more and more worried, until, after the last one, something said to me: "This is good, not evil. You are surely a conqueror." However, not much physical improvement was visible.

In the next dream I saw a blue and white light growing into a crown, in which the word "Power" in bright letters was inclosed. This seemed to give me hope, also strength and courage, and I felt somewhat better.

Three nights later I dreamed of being on the lake of Galilee, in the boat with Christ and his disciples, and such a picture as lay before me is hard to describe. The disciples seemed agitated, the sea was rough, and the boat frail; yet I was calm. The disciples looked at me and then at the sleeping Christ, but did not speak. I was half reclining, but why so calm I knew not. Presently the spokesman of the group arose and whispered to the rest, and as they all got up he touched Christ and said, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Christ's face, as he arose and rebuked them, wore an expression of mingled gentleness, sternness and pity. I was thrilled as he held out his hand, with a graceful movement and said, "Peace, be still." Then came a remarkable calm—a beautiful sunset on a sea of glass.

I awoke feeling much better and with strong hope. My improvement was very noticeable from this time forward. Then came a lull, which was followed by dreams of a different character for another period of three weeks. I heard glorious music by a full voiced choir, commencing regularly at sunset and continuing until I was soothed asleep. I felt more vigorous after this experience. Then, for the next three weeks, I saw only a beautiful blue and white light, just as I fell asleep.

As I went about, obliged to mingle in the affairs of daily life, I had no dreams for quite awhile, being somewhat worried by business and other cares. Finally my will again asserted itself. Then began, lasting for three weeks, a series of wonderful texts and sayings, which were given to me by a voice sufficiently audible to arouse me in the morning. They would frequently ring in my ears all day. This seemed to give me power over myself and others. Then I began to get messages and impressions from friends at a distance.

Lastly, approaching my office one morning after leaving the car, I seemed overwhelmed by a condition in which I was very happy and unconscious of my surroundings. When I reached the office, I felt a desire to be alone for a few minutes. I sat down, and my eyes closed, when I saw a beautiful, large star, and while I was looking at it a voice said audibly, seven times, "Let the light of life shine forth in you."

Next morning the same condition came at precisely the same place, lasting until the office was reached. This time I saw a beautiful moon and heard a voice speak the words seven times, "This light of life, so free, is yours." The moon disappeared, as the star had done, after the seventh time. I felt very sleepy and dozed for about three minutes.

It would seem that in these occurrences the regularity of the appearances and of the number of times in each case is worthy of note.—Metaphysical Magazine.

Chinese Ways.

The Chinese are said to be very skillful in telling the time of day by looking into a cat's eyes. When they want to know what o'clock it is, they will run to the nearest cat, open her eyes, and at once tell what time it is. This they do by observing the size of the aperture of the pupil of the eye, which they have discovered is of varying size at different hours of the day, being affected by the position of the sun and the character of light, even when the day is cloudy.—New York Times.

Crime and Cruelty.

Crime is nothing but cruelty, and all cruelty is criminal in its tendencies.—Church Union.

Albany claims the honor of having made the first carriages manufactured entire in this country. Several were built in the year 1814, and the event was duly noted at the time as an evidence of the spread of United States enterprise.

Henry III of France was surnamed the Minion, it is said, on account of his compliance with the wishes of the emperor.

One thousand cubic centimeters equal a quart of the standard measures in use in this country.

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Rev. J. I. Oxford, Atlanta, Ga., says: "I wish to state to the public that I have used King's Loyal Germetuer for indigestion and general debility, and must say it is the finest medicine I ever used. It relieved me of catarrh also.

I heartily recommend Royal Germetuer to the afflicted. It is my household remedy."

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Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

Patent Office Profits.

"So far there have been nearly 200 patents issued for horseshoes," observed a blacksmith. "Every one of them was supposed to have merit. A large number of them were supposed to be of value for the reason that they could be put on horses by hands or clasps and thus save time and the expense of horseshoers. Six thousand dollars, therefore, has been paid into the patent office by inventors of horseshoes.

"Not one of these inventions was ever used, and today, as during the past, horses are shod. The only shoe that can be put on a horse must be nailed on by a blacksmith. There is no royal road to weakly, and there is no way to shoe a horse except to nail on the shoe. This $6,000 is but a small part of the money paid out in connection with patented horseshoes."—Washington Star.

La Grippe

If you have had the Grippe, you know its aches and pains, the fever, the chills, the cough, the depression—you know them all. The Grippe exhausts the nervous system quickly, lowers the vitality. Two things should be done at once:—the body must be strengthened, and force must be given to the nervous system. Cod-liver Oil will do the first; Hypophosphites the second. These are permanently and pleasantly combined in Scott's Emulsion.

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Cornhill Magazine,	W. H. Mallock,
Macmillan's Magazine,	Herbert Spencer,
New Review,	T. P. Mahaffy,
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Chamber's Journal,	Prince Kropotkin,
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Having qualified as Administrator of the late Jabe Bargess, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. January 9, 1897.

GEORGE BURGESS, Adm'r

Notice of Administration

Having qualified as Administrators of the estate of the late Sarah J. Eves dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. December, 10th, 1896.

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NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Superior
Dare County. } Court.

Notice is hereby given that Articles of Incorporation of the Roanoke Improvement Company have been filed and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court in the county aforesaid and the said Company having complied with sections 677 and 678, chapter 16, Vol. 1, of the Code of North Carolina, have been declared under authority of section 679 of the Code of North Carolina. "The Roanoke Improvement Company," the articles of agreement being (in substance) as follows:

1. That the name of said Company shall be the Roanoke Improvement Company.

2. The object shall be to buy the Manteo School Building and Odd Fellows Hall and Lot located in Manteo, N. C. To lease, rent or sell the same, buying and improving real estate, and leasing or renting or selling the same, operating a school in the town of Manteo, N. C., and such other business as said Association may see fit to engage in.

3. The place for conducting the business shall be Manteo, Dare County, North Carolina.

4. The time for continuing the business shall extend for the period of thirty years from the date hereof.

5. The names of Corporators are L. N. Midgett, C. J. Dough, S. A. Griffin, R. C. Evans, Geo. A. Bliven, S. E. Mann, B. T. Daniels, L. Cudworth, Geo. W. Creef, Jr.

6. The amount of capital shall be three hundred and fifty dollars with the privilege of increasing said capital to Three Thousand Dollars.

7. Number of shares shall be thirty-five with the privilege to increase to three hundred, and the amount of each shall be Ten Dollars.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of Dare County, this the 27th day of August, 1896.

J. B. JENNETT,
Clerk Superior Court, Dare Co., N. C.

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Ripans Tabules.
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Ripans Tabules cure headache.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, January 13, 1897.

☞"Good enough!"

☞The First District "all right."

☞"The best organized in the State," is what is said of it.

☞The farmers have started the plow for the early planting.

☞The Steamer "Neuse" is having new tubes put in her boiler. The "Newberne" is running in her place.

☞Mr James Trueblood, a prominent citizen of Salem, this county, died on the 5th inst., in his 64th year of age.

☞The vote for Senator will take place next Tuesday. Senator Pritchard will be re-elected, as he ought to be.

☞Mr. Joseph E. Alexander, son of Dr. Ab. Alexander, of Tyrrell, has been appointed Private Secretary of Governor Russell.

☞We have received the report of Hon. Theophilus White, Chief Inspecter of Shell-Fish. We will notice it hereafter.

☞Mr. James C. Bundy and Miss Henrietta Bond, both of Mount Herman, were united in the bonds of matrimony on the 7th inst., J. W. Perry, J. P., officiating.

☞At the late annual meeting of Achoree Lodge of Odd Fellows, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. W. Bellangia, N. G.; W. H. Ballard, V. G., H. O. Hill, Secretary, M. Wescott, Treasurer.

☞From the report of the Treasurer of the Baptist Church here we learn that the cash received and paid out during the year 1896, including $200 Sunday School receipts, amounted to $3,420.

☞Keep an account of the cost of cultivation of each field and the value of the crop it produces, and you will find in it an incentive to bring each one up to the highest possible standard.

☞Farming to make money, cannot mean anything less than intensive cultivation. He who does not believe in this method of work has no business to struggle along in this wide-awake age.

☞Just before going to press we received a copy of the "Raleigh Tribune," the new Republican daily just started at the State Capitol. It makes a neat appearance and is full of matter with the "right ring." Subscription, $6 a year.

☞Hurrah, for Harry Skinner He is convincingly vindicating the CAROLINIAN and the Republicans who advocated his nomination and worked for his election. He is not only advocating the re-election of Senator Pritchard but he has "rolled up both sleeves" and is doing valient and effective work in rallying the Populist forces to his support. The Republicans of the First District now know that when Harry Skinner makes a pledge he means it and does what he promises. Such men can be trusted.

☞A gentleman who visited Elizabeth City several years ago was here again last week. He expressed surprise at the evidences of improvement and progress in all parts of the town, and, among other things, remarked "One thing that impresses me most favorably is the changing of the two unsightly creeks into neatly opened Canals." This is the universal impression. The old serpentine and boggy streams, in central parts of the City, were offensive both to sight and local pride. They exerted an unfavorable influence upon visitors. But this is now removed—changed. When the sides of Tiber Creek Canal are filled and leveled as are a good portion on Poindexter, both parts of the City will not only be beautified in appearance but the increased value of property will add to the public revenue in the way of taxation.

☞That the course of the Populist members of the First District is gratifying to us goes without saying. During the late canvas we urged every Republican to cordially support them, assuring them that, if elected, they would do the right thing. We knew them to be honorable men, and we believed that, with the understanding at Raleigh two years ago and to carry out the Co-operation agreement made at the Edenton Convention, they would vote for the Republican nominee for United States Senator. *And they are going to do it,* notwithstanding the demands and threats of Boss Butler and his henchmen. In the scathing language of Senator McCaskey, they have "rebelled against high handed tyrrany." All praise to them for their manly independence and determination to maintain their integrity and honor. It will bind them still closer in the good will and confidence of the Republicans of the First District.

☞The Annual Report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners has been received.

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, at rock bottom prices at Fowler & Co.'s

☞The most discouraging politician is the one who doesn't know when he is dead.

☞How are you off for Blankets. We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞It is well to cultivate the habit of returning to the soil everything possible grown from it.

The 15c Windsor Ties at The Fair are equal to any in town at 25c.

Good values in Dress Goods and Hosiery at Fowler & Co's

☞It is said that salt fish are most quickly and best freehened by soaking in sour milk.

The largest stock of Dress Goods in all the latest novelties at The Fair.

☞There is no longer any lack of confidence in the business future. The people believe in McKinley.

That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is celling for 79c is a corker.

☞Most of the happiness of to-day is born of the pleasant memories of yesterday and the pleasing hopes of to-morrow.

☞Remember there is nothing so appropriate for a Xmas gift as a "Picture" of self. So have it made at once at Zoellers. His work is of the best.

Have your "Picture" made at once so as to have them for Xmas. Nothing more appropriate for a gift than one of Zoeller's best.

☞Medical men are agreed that blushing is a disease, but they also agree in saying that it is not so epidemic in certain quarters as it ought to be.

A "continuous performance" of bargains is shown at Moses Weisel's.

☞It is not generally known that the so-called camel's hair brushes of commerce are made from the hairs obtained from squirrel's tails.

Men's all wool Sweaters 75c at Fowler & Co.'s.

We now have a full line of Fall and Winter Samples of Wannamaker & Brown and have suits made to order and a fit guaranteed. The Fair.

The largest stock of Silks, Velvets and Trimmings at The Fair.

A Republican member of the Legislature from this District writes the CAROLINIAN, saying:

Harry Skinner, Member of Congress from the First District, is the Sampson of the Populist party of North Carolina. He is well calculated to settle questions of honor and dishonor.

☞Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 13 years, with capes.

A wise man doesn't like to admit that he has been foolish twice in the same way. If he forgeet to buy his Neckties of Moses Weisel one day, he manages to drop into the store the next time he needs a supply.

☞The future is the child of the past. Our to-morrows are the heirs of our to-days. Idleness to-day, incapacity to-morrow; profligacy to-day, want to-morrow; violation of trust to-day, lack of standing to-morrow; fidelity, economy, diligence to-day, honor, abundance, capability to-morrow.

Window Shades in all colors at greatly reduced prices at The Fair.

For Gum Boots and Oil Clothing write to Fowler & Co. Bottom prices.

Shad Nets, Gill Twine or Seine Twine in large quantities or small quanties at Fowler & Co 's.

The Ladies Mcintoshes at The Fair were bought at a big bargain and you can get the benefit of it.

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

The celebrated "Crack Proof" Children and Misses Shoes at The Fair are just the thing for school. Try a pair.

The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

A large quantity of Dress Overcoats received November 23rd at Fowler & Co's, and will be sold at half price. Call and examine.

At the last meeting of the City Council it was ordered that the following section be added to Article XXIII of the Ordinances:

SECTION 2. All keepers of Bar Rooms are strictly forbidden to furnish liquors of any kind to any person when notified by the Mayor not to do so, under a penalty of Five Dollars and cost.

It was further ordered that section 5 of Article XVII be amended by adding to the 4th line after the words "per day:"

If the persons refuse to work on the streets they shall be confined on bread and water until they comply.

It was further ordered that the following section be added to Article V:

It shall be unlawful for public parades to occupy or use the sidewalks of the main streets of the town. Penalty $5.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 7:09 and will set to-night at 5:09.—The Yeopim Tribe of Red Men, of Hertford, gave an interesting entertainment here on the night of the 5th ult., for the benefit of the local Tribe.—Miss Kate Albertson is teaching at Shawboro.—Mrs. Harry West, of Coornland, Va., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Judge Brooks, on South Road street.—Pay as you go and save enough to come back on.—It is never her real secrets that a woman puts down in her diary.—We acknow edge call on Wednesday from Messrs. Geo. Sweet, of Mass., and Augustus Verchot, of Lainesboro, same State. They are here on a prospecting trip. Both expressed themselves very favorably impressed.—Miss Kate Wood, Edenton, is visiting Miss Helen Martin, on Church street.—You can't tell from the way a man speaks in prayer meeting how he speaks at home.—

Things are coming out all right,
Business prospects are growing bright.

—It is well to remember that slander, like mud, dries and falls off.—Our venerable townsman, Col. Arthur L. Jones, passed his 77th milestone last Wednesday. He is as robust as most men at 50.—W. O. Temple, esq., left on the 5th inst. for his home at Rapid City, S. D. His family remained here with Mrs. Temple's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Griffin.—Ex-Presiding Elder R. B. John, now located at Goldsboro, spent a few days here last week.—Miss Lillie Grandy, after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Grandy, on upper Main street, has returned to her school charge at Oxford.—

"Darling," he cried in tender tones,
"I never loved but thee!"
"Then we must part, the maid replied;
"No amateurs for me."

That fellow evidently needed practice.—There's many a leap twixt the boat and the ship.—Mrs. John Emerson and children, of Port-mouth, Va., are here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vaughan.—The man who pawns his watch to go on a spree spends his time fooolishly.—There are people who seem to think that a pew rent receipt is a passport to heaven.—A shell game, oysters.—The mother and aunt of President S. L. Sheep, of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute, who spent the holidays with his family, have returned to their home in Pennsylvania.—The man who expects to outrun a lie had better not start with lame feet.—The following has been handed in for this column:

I am willing to bet a treat
That when McKinley takes his seat
The great industrial atmosphere
Will surely show forth brisk and clear.

There is no doubt about it.—Miss Mae Wood has been visiting friends at Berkley.—Miss Minson, of Edenton, is visiting the family of Mr. L. A. Winder, on Church street.—Do not let the good luck of others discourage you.—Miss Purefoy Allen, of Wake Forest, is here to spend the winter with her friend, Mrs. Isaac Meekins, on upper Main street.—Won't somebody throw a bunch of garlic at that chronic growler? It may make him keep still.—Miss Hattie Steward, a charming young lady from Washington, D. C., is visiting the family of Mr. A H. Potter, on Main street.—"John, will you get up and light the fire?" she asked her hubbie. "My dear, don't keep making incendiary speeches" was the reply she got.—Mr. N. E. Owens, of Philadelphia, who is on a visit to our section, gave us a call on Friday.—"What made you so late coming home from school?" asked little Willie's papa. "Teacher kept me in." "Why?" "It was jist a misunderstandin'." "Well, what sort of a one?" "Why, I didn't understand my jography lesson."—Our esteemed friend Capt. R. S. Daniels, of North River Light House, called on Saturday and gave us a half an hour entertaining chat.—The Versifier remarks that

Some folk's New Year's resolutions,
Which they made in hopeful cheer,
Have the same weak constitution
As the ones they made last year.

—The Norfolk & Southern steamer Dickerman has been undergoing repairs at Willey's Ways.—"I wan't to order this suit, but I can't pay for it 'till spring," said a rather fast young man the other day. "All right, sir; it will be ready by that time," was the tailor's reply.—Mr. W. Lynch, of Wallaceton, called on Saturday and paid his respects. He reports that the work on the Dismal Swamp Canal is making encouraging progress. Good news.—Superintendent Smith, of the Cotton Factory, has returned with his family. He informs us that the factory will start up this week.—Most girls think a ring on the finger is worth a dozen on the door bell.—Mr. N. H. Swain, the faithful Assistant at Wade's Point Light House, dropped in on Saturday and gave us a hearty "handshake."—For a good, everyday, household angel, nothing exceeds the woman that laughs.—Writes the Rhymster:

They tell us figures will not lie,
But they have wondrous tricks;
For "97's" what they'll mean
Though written "96,"

—Mr. George R. Bright's new house on the corner of Mathews and Elliott streets is already enclosed.—Dr. Wm. Yost, of Cleveland, Ohio, is spending a week here on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. R. O. Preyor, at the "Seven Pines." He preached a very able sermon at the Methodist Church on Sunday night. He expects to return home to-morrow.—Mr. Will G. Underwood left for Philadelphia on Monday.—There were a number of cases in the Mayor's Court the past week.—We acknowledge a call yesterday from our former young townsman, Ed. M. Underwood, who is now a rising lawyer at New Castle, Pa., for which place he left on the afternoon train, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Newton Underwood.—A series of revival meetings are in progress at the Baptist Church.—Smilax says that the man who fails and doesn't rise again can never reach the goal.—A delightful reception was given by Misses Mamie and Ettie Merriam last Friday evening. Among those present were Capt. Wyatt, of the U. S. Steamer Jessamine, her officers and a number of social leaders. Music was a feature of the evening.—Some time after 12 o'clock on Saturday night the store of Gordon Williams, on Poindexter street was entered by breaking the glass in the back door and a lot of clothing was taken.—A Diver has been at work at Scott's Marine Railway on Dry Point.—A prisoner escaped from the City "Lock Up" on Monday night by breaking a hole through the wall.—Dr. Griggs is attending the Masonic Grand Lodge at Raleigh.—Selig is giving the Town Clock a much needed overhauling. He will start it going again to-morrow noon.—The Cotton Factory started yesterday.—The large Dry Kiln of Blades & Co., at the Mill on Knobb's Creek, filled with lumber, caught fire last evening and was destroyed.—Judge Pool is still at Raleigh. Dr. P. John is acting Mayor.

WHY will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when **Groves Tasteless Chill Tonic** is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

FIRST CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the Charter of the Town of Elizabeth City.

W. H. Morris,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE,

$100. *One Hundred DOLLARS*

Reward!

ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 31st, some person or persons laid crossties on the track of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, near the 48th milepost, and also placed some ties upright in culvert 131. For evidence which will secure the arrest and conviction of those who committed the above acts the Company will pay

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The same sum will be paid also for like evidence against any other persons who may commit similar acts elsewhere along the Railroad.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manager.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 1st, '97.

BRANSON'S - - -

New State Directory of North Carolina

Should be in the office of every business man in the State, as well as those who do business with the State. Price $5. Order of Levi Branson, Raleigh, N. C.

Honest Money

Is not alone that which you earn, but that which you save. Come here to-morrow, come any day of the week, come when you will and see if the money we save you is not as honest in your pocket as it would be in the till of those who would

Charge You

more for goods. We have Child's Cape Overcoats, sizes 9 to 13 years, at $1.25, we will guarantee cannot be matched in the city at the price. We also have a

Man's Suit

square cut, color blue, for $2.50 that is a corker. We also have higher price Suits, goods that are equally as cheap, for $5.00 $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.50 and up. We have

Dress Goods

that are the very latest 1896 Fall Styles from 10 cents to $2.00 per yard, a wide range of prices you will say, but the assortment is complete and fashionable.

Shoes

in an endless assortment and prices the very lowest. Investigate and know for yourself we are positively the lowest price house in the city.

Moses Weisel,

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C.

Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

Mr. M. D. Jones has taken charge of a school in Currituck.

Miss Pauline Turner and sisters have returned from the North.

Mr. John Pugh, of Norfolk, is spending a few days in the town.

Old Christmas was observed by some of the older people Wednesday.

Mrs. Annie E. Jones, has returned from a trip to her home at Sladesville.

Gilliam's concerts of last week are fairly spoken of by those who were present.

A children's missionary concert was given at Corner Stone Church on Monday night.

After spending the holidays here, Mrs. Priscilla Stewart returned Saturday to her home in Edenton.

Some hard-hearted fell appropriated the axe belonging to the Roanoke Institute a few nights ago.

Miss Rachel Leigh, of Portsmouth, arrived Saturday and expects to spend a short while in this community.

Mt. Lebanon Sunday School gave the little ones an Xmas treat on last Wednesday night. It made some of us think of old Santa Claus.

All who will now now attend a school. The night school offers those who labor days the opportunity to attend at night. Truly we are blessed.

ELIZABETH CITY STATE COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.

320 young men and women, representing 21 counties, have received instruction in this institution since its opening in 1891. A large number of these have taught successfully in the public schools of the State. The school affords thorough and practical instruction in normal and scientific branches and special instruction on good MORALS and MANNERS. Competent instructors are employed. Tuition is free. Board ranges from $6 to $7 per month.

The sixth annual session begins September 14th, 1896, and closes the fourth Friday in May, 1897. If you have a son or daughter to educate, consult the Principal, or write to him for a catalogue.

P. W. MOORE, A. M.,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Principal

Roanoke Institute,

FOR—

Males and Females,

This young institution offers first-class advantages to young men and women seeking an education. There are four departments of study, viz: Primary, English, Industrial and Theological. Instructors will be employed in each department eminently capable of doing excellent work in the school room. Special attention to Vocal and Instrumental Music. For further information apply to

M. W. D. NORMAN, A. M.
President
Elizabeth City, N. C.

CURES Scrofula SUMMER DISEASES

The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

DR. KING'S

ROYAL GERMETUER.

Thousands of Certificates attest the fact.

Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from ten to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucus nature. My kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did the work."

It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.

Sold by Druggists, One Dollar.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE ATLANTA CHEMICAL CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Write for Treatise on Blood, Mailed Free.

Use GERMETUER PILLS and GERMETUER COUGH SYRUP.

NG. Grandy & Co.

—BROKERS—

Agents for Woldridge's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Gurkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co.; Elizabeth City, N. C.

RAILROAD, FARM, GARDEN,

Cemetery, Lawn, Poultry and Rabbit Fencing

THOUSANDS OF MILES IN USE. CATALOGUE FREE. FREIGHT PAID.

THE McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO

Va. Av. 118 and 120 N. Morris St.

MONEY

Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

SEE

THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"The FAIR" WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Department Store,

Have for several weeks been receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and invite an inspection of them by all. The several departments have been largely increased, and special attention is called to the very large exhibits of

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS,

LADES' WRAPS.

Our Facilties:

We have the Largest Store Rooms and the Largest Stock of Goods in the place.

Our Motto

is to furnish Better Goods for less money than any other house.

"THE BIG STORE"

—IS THE—

"PEOPLE'S STORE."

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up-to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find the sociability we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & Co's.

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. are offering some Special Bargains in Clothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

...ECKED...

...er [illegible], will
...thy careful,
...ness of the limbs
...s much owing to sudden
...perature from a warm room to
...air. Cold contracts and warmth
...unds or relaxes, and it is for this reason
that when one is sore and stiff from sudden
cold, the application of St. Jacobs Oil brings
immediate and sure relief, as it gives warmth
and relaxation to the stiffened muscles and
makes supple the sore and cramped limbs.
With a vigorous rubbing with this great
remedy for pain, no one need suffer with
soreness and stiffness more than a very short
time. It is especially the best remedy for
suffering where we require a prompt cure,
and it is particularly the best because its
cures are permanent.

California now exports about $3,000,000 worth of ostrich feathers yearly.

If you have tried Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap you have decided to use it all the time. If you haven't tried it you owe it to yourself to do so. Your grocer has it or will get it. Be sure that wrappers are printed in red.

Bicycle mittens, composed of a small muff and a gauntlet, are new.

"Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A., have given years of study to the skilful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over, and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food-product which may be so acceptably used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these Dorchester goods, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate."—*Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

Florida.

The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. Famesworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

100

Doses One Dollar is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to get Hood's when you need a blood purifier and nerve tonic because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Napoleon's New York Trees.

On West 159th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Washington Heights, stand a number of remarkable trees. They were formerly in the grounds surrounding the old Jumel mansion, which is now known as Earl Cliff. They are Egyptian cypress, and have a history like everything pertaining to this remarkable mansion and its grounds. They were sent as a present to Napoleon Bonaparte from the Sultan of Egypt, as a gift of honor, but arrived at Havre, France, after the Battle of Waterloo. Stephen Jumel, who was in France at that time, and a personal friend of Napoleon, succeeded in gaining an audience with the Emperor the night before he was banished to the Island of St. Helena. Napoleon presented these trees to Jumel, who brought them to America on the clipper ship Eliza, which he had chartered with the hope of aiding Napoleon to escape to this country. These trees, when brought here, had their native earth still clinging to the roots. They were planted as described above, where they flourished and grew to a large size, spreading out their peculiar branches wide over their adopted soil, a mute reminder of the decay of Empires, as well as people.—New York Times.

Passenger cars to the number of 1934 were manufactured in the United States during 1895 for use in other countries.

The most dangerous wrong step is the first one.

WOMAN'S LONG HOURS.

SHE TOILS AFTER MAN'S DAY'S WORK IS DONE.

What She Has to Contend With—Work That Sooner or Later Breaks Down Her Delicate Organism.

The great majority of women "work to live" and "live to work," and as the hands of the clock approach the hour of six, those employed in stores, offices, mills and factories hail closing time with

joy. They have won their day's bread, but some duties are yet to be performed, and many personal matters to be attended to. They have mending to do, and dresses or bonnets to make, and long into the night they toil, for they must look neat, and they have no time during the day to attend to personal matters.

Women, therefore, notwithstanding their delicate organism, work longer and more closely than men.

They do not promptly heed such signs as headache, backache, blues, pains in the groins, bearing-down, "all-gone" feeling, nervousness, loss of sleep and appetite, whites, irregular or painful monthly periods, cold and swollen feet, etc., all symptoms of womb trouble, which, if not quickly checked, will launch them in a sea of misery.

There is but one absolute remedy for all these ills. Any woman who has to earn her own living will find it profitable to keep her system fortified with this tried and true woman's friend. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound speedily removes the cause and effects a lasting cure.

We are glad to produce such letters as the following from Miss M. G. McNance, 114 Catherine St., Utica, N.Y.:

"For months I had been afflicted with that tired feeling, no ambition, no appetite, and a heavy bearing-down feeling of the uterus. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Soon those bad feelings passed away; I began to have more ambition, my appetite improved and I gained rapidly in every way, and now I am entirely well. I advise all my friends to use the Compound, it is woman's truest friend."

NYNU-1

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

FAILURES DURING 1896.

The List of Business Suspensions Exceptionally Long.

ALMOST PARALLELED PANIC YEAR

The Number of Business Failures Throughout the United States for the Calendar Year 1896 Is, With One Exception, the Largest Since Records of This Character Have Been Compiled by Experts.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The list of business failures throughout the United States for the calendar year 1896 is, with one exception, the longest since records of this character have been compiled. It remains for the panic year 1893 to present a larger total, and for that year and for the year 1884, which was also visited by financial disaster, to furnish larger aggregates of liabilities of those who have failed in business.

It is proper to explain that only those business embarrassments are included as failures in which total liabilities are in excess of actual assets, except in the case of banks the suspension of payment by which during business hours, for however short an interval, is regarded as a failure.

A statement of the number of failures, with percentage of increase or decrease, from year to year, and totals of assets and liabilities for sixteen years, as reported to Bradstreet's (with assets and liabilities given in millions and tenths of millions of dollars), is as follows:

	No. failures.	Actual assets.	Total liabilities.
1896	15,112	148.2	247.0
1895	13,013	88.1	158.8
1894	12,721	79.7	149.5
1893	15,560	262.4	402.4
1892	10,270	54.7	104.5
1891	12,344	102.8	193.1
1890	10,673	92.7	175.0
1889	11,719	70.5	140.7
1888	10,587	61.9	120.2
1887	9,740	64.6	130.6
1886	10,568	55.8	113.6
1885	11,116	55.2	119.1
1884	11,620	134.6	244.7
1883	10,299	90.8	173.9
1882	7,635	47.4	93.2
1881	5,929	35.9	76.0

The extraordinarily heavy total of business embarrassments in this panic year 1893 was almost paralleled in 1896, notwithstanding a falling off of nearly one-fifth in number in 1894; the $247,000,000 of liabilities of those failing during the past twelve months is challenged only by corresponding totals in 1884 and in 1893 respectively—$248,000,000 and $402,000,000; the aggregate of $148,000,000 of assets is an increase over the corresponding total one year ago of fully 70 per cent., is $14,000,000 larger than the like total in 1884, and has been exceeded only by the total assets of failing traders in the panic year 1893.

The annual report of the number of individuals, firms and corporations in business in the United States shows a marked but not unexpected increase in what may be called the commercial death rate during the past year:

	Number in business.	Number failing.	Per cent. failing.
1896	1,080,000	15,112	1.49
1895	1,054,000	13,013	1.23
1894	1,047,600	12,721	1.21
1893	1,050,000	15,560	1.50
1892	1,035,000	10,270	1.00
1891	1,010,000	12,344	1.22
1890	989,000	10,673	1.07
1889	978,003	11,719	1.20
1888	955,000	10,587	1.10
1887	933,000	9,740	1.04
1886	920,000	10,568	1.15
1885	890,000	11,116	1.25
1884	875,000	11,620	1.32
1883	855,000	10,299	1.20
1882	820,000	7,635	.93
1881	780,000	5,929	.76
1880	733,000	4,350	.60
1879	703,000	6,652	.94

The foregoing furnishes some encouragement, in that the apparent increase in the total number of firms, individuals and corporations having an established place in business in the country increased, not, over those retiring from and failing in business in 1896 about 26,000, compared with a corresponding gain of only 7000 in 1895. What has been described as the commercial death rate—that is, the ratio of the number failing in business to the approximate total number of those established in commercial, industrial and financial occupations—has increased sharply during the past year, amounting to 1.49 per cent., contrasted with 1.23 per cent. in 1895, 1.21 per cent. in 1894, and with 1.5 per cent. in the panic year 1893, which is the highest commercial death rate recorded. The significance of this is plain when it is pointed out that from 1883 to 1895, inclusive, omitting the panic years 1884 and 1893, the average annual commercial death rate was only 1.15 per cent. If this be regarded as the normal, then the increase has been more than one-sixth.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP.

Many Cases of the Disease in Springfield, Ohio, and Galveston, Texas.

An epidemic of grip that is interfering seriously with business and social activity has taken hold of Springfield, Ohio. On four squares of one street, Maple avenue, there are thirty cases. Physicians are rushed night and day and can scarcely meet the demands upon them. It was learned that there are at least twenty-five hundred cases in town. In many instances the disease is quite severe and of such a character as to endanger the lives of the victims.

One thousand or more persons in Galveston, Texas, are suffering from grip, which has been epidemic for nearly two weeks. Every physician in the city is over run with patients, and druggists are busy day and night filling prescriptions.

PINGREE IS NOW GOVERNOR.

No Public Ceremony When Michigan's Executive Took Office.

The inauguration at noon of Hazen S. Pingree as Governor of Michigan was not marked by any public ceremony. Mr. Pingree, accompanied by his family and a party of friends from Detroit, arrived in Lansing shortly after 10 o'clock a. m.

At noon he proceeded to the Executive parlors, where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Long, of the Michigan Supreme Court.

Fifteen Men Lost at Sea.

The French coasting steamship Deux Freres, from Fecamp, for Calais, foundered in the English Channel. Fifteen men composing her crew were drowned.

Editor J. B. McCullagh Dead.

The dead body of J. B. McCullagh, editor of the Globe-Democrat, was found in St. Louis, Mo., beneath the window of his bed room, to which he has been confined for some time by illness. His physician advanced a theory of suicide, due to ill health, but friends of the editor discredit this, advancing probability of accidental death.

Serious Famine in Russia.

Famine has broken out in the Province of Kherson, Russia. It is estimated that $563,000 will be required for the relief of the sufferers.

The Labor World.

"Revival meetings" are held by Oneonto (N. Y.) unions.

New York longshoremen got from fifteen to forty cents an hour.

International Typographical Union has $36,000 in its treasury.

Child labor in Michigan has been greatly lessened by compulsory educational law.

The Granite Cutters' Union has decided to fine any member caught smoking non-union cigars.

The Hebrew bakers in New York City are about to issue a label of their own, printed in Hebrew letters.

The holiday season in Berlin, Germany, is said to have been the worst for workmen known in many years.

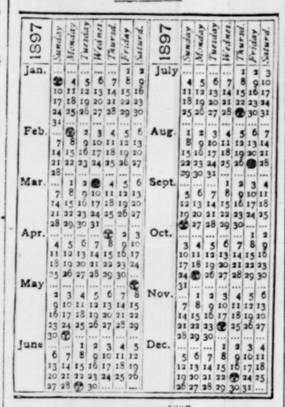
An international congress is to take place at Brussels, Belgium, next summer for the purpose of discussing the subject of accidents to workingmen.

Recent testimony in the London Mayor's Court developed the fact that the head waiter of a city lunchroom paid the underwaiters and made a weekly profit of $25 entirely out of tips.

During the twelve months ended December 1, 1896, there were 210 accidents in the mines of the Seventh Mining District of Schuylkill, Penn., seventy-one of which resulted in loss of life.

It has been estimated that at least 2½ per cent. of the entire population of the United States make their living out of the electric light and power industry, and the branches of trade directly dependent upon it.

THE YEAR 1897.



ECLIPSES FOR 1897.

In the year 1897 there will be two eclipses both of the sun.

I. An annular eclipse of the sun February 1, visible as a small partial eclipse in that portion of the United States lying south of a line drawn from Cape St. Lucas (old California), through San Antonio, Texas; Memphis, Tenn., and Marietta, Ohio, to Provincetown, near Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. The path of the annular eclipse lies chiefly in the Pacific Ocean; it crosses the northern part of South America (Colombia and Venezuela) from Cabita Bay near Cape Corrientes on the Pacific Coast to the Island of Trinidad, where it terminates at sunset at 5 h. 9 m. p. m., New York mean time.

II. An annular eclipse of the sun July 29, visible in the United States, the southern half of the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central America, the West India Islands, and all that portion of South America north of a line drawn from Poracas Peninsula (near town of Paseo), Peru, to Casillos Point, a little south of St. Mizzio, in Uruguay. The path of the annular eclipse passes through the town of Tepic, Mexico, a little north of Tampico, Mexico, Havana and Carderas, Cuba, San Juan, Porto Rica and Cape St. Roque, Brazil.

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS.

The year 1897 corresponds to the year 7405-6 of the Byzantine era; to 5657-8 of the Jewish era, the year 5658 beginning at sunset on September 26; to 2650 since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; to 2673 of the Olympiads (the first year of the 669 Olympiad beginning in July 1, 1897); to 2557 of the Japanese era, and to the 30th year of the Meiji; to 1313-15 of the Mohammedan era of the Hegira, the year 1315 beginning on June 2, 1897. The 122d year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1897.

THE SEASONS.

	D.	H.	M.
Spring begins	March 20	3	12 a. m.
Summer begins	June 21	11	12 p. m.
Autumn begins	September 22	2	6 p. m.
Winter begins	December 21	8	0 a. m.

MORNING STARS.	EVENING STARS.
Mercury—Jan. 22 to April 1; May 21 to July 15; Sept. 22 to Nov. 8.	Mercury—Jan. 1 to Jan. 22; April 1 to May 21; July 15 to Sept. 22; Nov. 8 to end of year.
Venus—April 28 to end of year.	Venus—Jan. 1 to April 28.
Mars—Nov. 21 to end of year.	Mars—Jan. 1 to Nov. 21.
Jupiter—Jan. 1 to Feb. 23; Sept. 13 to end of year.	Jupiter—Feb. 23 to Sept. 13.
Saturn—Jan. 1 to May 18; Nov. 25 to end of year.	Saturn—May 18 to Nov. 25.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN 1896.

The Smallest Mileage Built in Any Year Since 1875.

During 1896 only 1892 miles of railway lines were built in the United States. This is one mile less than the total reported for 1895, and is the smallest mileage built in any year since 1875. The number of lines on which this track was laid is 163, which is eleven less than the number of new lines added in the previous year. Track was laid in thirty-eight of the forty-nine States and Territories. The longest mileage was in California, 187 miles on eight lines. No track was added in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho or New Mexico. Many railway enterprises were under way early in the year, which would have added hundreds of miles of track, but were stopped by the financial agitation preceding election. Fully 2500 miles would have been built in 1896 but for the uncertainty developed from the political campaign.

WORKINGMEN FORMING COLONIES.

New Co-operative Scheme Flourishing in Michigan and Indiana.

The Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth is being established in Indiana and Michigan. This is a new movement among workingmen to assist in the establishment of co-operative colonies, and in certain sections of the country has a large membership.

By regular monthly contributions they expect to raise money enough to establish several colonies a year. Many laboring men and mechanics who have become tired of the old methods of strikes and labor troubles are going into the movement, believing that co-operation will solve the question.

It is said some prominent men are assisting the movement through purely philanthropic motives.

HIS LARYNX WAS OSSIFIED.

A Remarkable Case Revealed in Texas by an Autopsy.

Dr. Markham made a post-mortem examination at Dennison, Texas, of the throat of J. T. Schwachofer, who died after suffering severely for several years. The examination disclosed the fact that the larynx of the dead man was completely ossified, the only case ever reported in the practice of medicine. Mr. Schwachofer had been treated by leading specialists of Philadelphia, New York and Boston without any permanent relief, the case being a puzzling one to medical men. Dr. Markham obtained the consent of the sufferer to make the examination of the throat in the interest of medical science.

Children Asphyxiated.

Two children of Mr. and Mrs. John Lichtenberger were killed by coal gas in their home. The mother was fatally affected by the gas and Lichtenberger was rendered unconscious.

Reward for Train Wreckers.

The officials of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Southern Railway Company have offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons implicated in the Cahaba River bridge disaster near Bloeton, Ala.

Spain Is Isolated.

Spain secretly sought for European support against the United States. It is said she slyly sounded every European Power. She found no sympathy anywhere, but was advised not only to come to an understanding with us but to give Cuba justice.

Minor Mention.

The vicinity of Marlinton, W. Va., is said to be infested with bears.

Half the cattle in the African colonies are already dead of rinderpest.

The water supply of Long Island, New York, is said to be giving out.

Dr. Isaiah R. Sexton, of Sparta, Mich., is one of the thirty-three survivors of the War of 1812.

Gray wolves are becoming so plentiful and destructive in Jasper County, Missouri, that parties are being organized to hunt them.

For a shipment of seventeen barrels of apples which a Waldo (Maine) farmer sent to Boston he received only ten cents a barrel.

Hungary has given formal notice to Austria of its intention to terminate the customs and commercial convention between the two countries.

The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies has voted restrictive measures against the press of the country, and a strong censorship is to be established.

To his cell mate, John Riley, recently sentenced by Justice Bond, of Leavenworth, Kan., to a year's imprisonment, has confessed that within the last thirteen years he has been in forty-one jails.

Three bandits drove up to the grocery of Harry Cliff, in Taylor street, Chicago, in a barouche, entered the store and deliberately robbed the proprietor of $25, all the money he had. They then re-entered the barouche and drove off in style.

PERISHED AMID FLAMES

Fires Claim Many Victims and Destroy Valuable Property.

SEVEN NUNS DIE HEROICALLY.

The Convent and School at Roberval, Canada, Burned, With Tragical Results—After Rescuing Their Pupils the Sisters Were Unable to Save Themselves—Fatal Fires Occur in Wisconsin.

ROBERVAL, Quebec, Canada (Special).—Fire broke out Wednesday morning in the chapel of the convent of Our Lady of St. John caused by a lighted candle near the cradle of the Infant Jesus, setting fire to the draperies and floral ornamentations, and in an instant the whole chapel was a mass of flames. The alarm was given by a sacristy nun, but the fire spread with such rapidity that nothing could be done to save the building.

Seven nuns were smothered in the smoke. Their names are: Mother St. Francois De Paule (Elise Gosselin, of St. Jean Chrysostome); Sisters Providence (Emma Le Tourneau, of Quebec); St. Ursule (Corintha Garneau, of St. Foye); St. Anne (Laure Hudon, of Hebertville); St. Antoine De Padorio (Catherine Bouille, of Deschambault); St. Dominique (Marie Louise Girard, of Roberval), and St. Louis (Rose Gosselin, of St. Jean Chrysostome). Another nun was badly burned in trying to extinguish the fire.

The convent and school are a mass of ruins. The total loss is $75,000, with only about $12,000 insurance. The school was closed on account of the holidays, and most of the pupils had gone home.

When the alarm was given the nuns bravely undertook the task of rescuing those in their charge, and in this heroic task those who perished gave up their lives. From floor to floor of the doomed building these devotees rushed through blinding smoke and flame, sounding the alarm, and not until every one in their charge was warned of their danger and safely out of the building, did they turn to the saving of their own lives. It was then too late, and, overcome by the heat and smoke, the seven heroic Sisters gave up their lives. On every floor their dead bodies were found, their bodies still kneeling in the attitude of prayer.

NINE PERSONS DIE BY FIRE.

Burned to Death in Dwellings in Wisconsin and South Carolina.

WESTFIELD, Wis. (Special).—The farm residence of William Belhke of the town of Newton, this county, was destroyed by fire early Wednesday. Four of his children, the eldest fourteen years of age, perished in the flames. Three younger children were rescued.

BABCOCK, Wis. (Special).—The farmhouse of Ole Delia, six miles south of here, was burned to the ground Wednesday. His three children, the oldest five years of age, was burned to death.

PICKENS, S. C. (Special).—The residence of the Rev. M. L. Jones, five miles north of Pickens, was destroyed by fire Wednesday, and his son Elbert and daughter Mary, both about grown, perished in the flames. Mr. Jones was absent at the time.

BRYAN TO BIMETALLISTS.

Says "It Is Better to Have Run and Lost Than Not to Have Run at All."

The Lansing Theatre, Lincoln, Neb., was filled the other morning when the State Bimetallic Conference was called to order.

When Mr. Bryan entered the hall he was greeted with deafening applause. In the course of his address he remarked the warm reception prompted him to paraphrase an old saying, which would read, "It is better to have run and lost than not to have run at all."

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.
(He Addressed the Bimetallic Conference at Lincoln, Neb.)

Mr. Bryan reviewed the campaign from the Chicago Convention until the close of the polls. He declared that there had been great gain made by the silver party since 1894, and said that he believed that with the efforts to be made during the next four years there could be no doubt of victory in 1900. He spoke of the Bimetallic League, which is about to be organized in Nebraska, and advised that all friends of silver, regardless of party affiliations, should be enrolled under one banner. He suggested that the Legislature should still further amend the election laws of the State to the end that voters should be better protected from intimidation, and also that corporations should not be permitted to contribute funds for election purposes. The contributions of corporation funds was in direct violation of corporate charters.

His statement that, while the doctrine of bimetallism had been defeated at the polls, it had made Republicans hope that bimetallism would be secured before the next Presidential election, was greeted with a great outburst of applause.

Both houses of the Legislature adjourned during Mr. Bryan's speech and many members heard it. In the afternoon Mr. Bryan left for Chicago to attend the banquet in honor of Jackson's birthday.

Railroad Wreckers Confess.

Four colored men in the Birmingham (Ala.) jail confessed plotting to wreck trains in order to rob passengers. The first attempt failed, but in the second a Birmingham mineral train was derailed and twenty-six lives lost.

Double Hanging in Norfolk.

William Downing and Charles Williams, both colored, were hanged on Tuesday at Norfolk, Va. Downing killed a woman of the name of Emma Lane in Norfolk last May. Williams killed George Bess, a colored man, on board a schooner lying in the harbor on April 18.

Frozen to Death in New Jersey.

Daniel Flock, the Hightstown (N. J.) farmer who had disappeared so mysteriously a week before, was found dead in a swamp. The horse he had driven lay near him, also dead. Both man and beast had frozen to death.

Cycling Notes.

Winter bicycle riders are comparatively few.

Bicycle polo is a game much encouraged by repairers.

Many riders are now figuring on the 1897 exchange value of 1896 nineteen-dollar wheels.

Of 28,000 applications for patents in England during 1896 more than one-third were for improvements in bicycles.

Philadelphia recently voted $110,000 for park improvements, and of that amount $40,000 will be expended for cycle paths.

The statistical crank has turned his attention to the bicycle, and says there are 12,000,000 wheels in actual use in the world.

The French Government purposes to test chainless bicycles in military service.

Certain Wisconsin counties are experimenting with free mail delivery among the farmers, with the postman mounted on a bicycle.

It has been remarked that tire makers have succeeded in educating bicycle riders up to the idea that road tires should differ from track tires in size and weight.

It is said that much quiet work has been done by manufacturers in the attempt to find out what the special requirements in bicycles are in various parts of the country.

England gives employment to 33,000 persons in her bicycle factories. The number of wheels made last year amounts to 250,000, and the capital invested in this industry is $85,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

2

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.42 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	20,536
Condensed milk, cans	154
Cream, cans	857

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western Extras, ℔	—	@	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	13	@	17
State—Fancy	—	@	18
Welsh tubs—Fancy	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, fresh, extras	13	@	14

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	10½
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10½
common to fair	7	@	9
Part skims, choice	9	@	9¼
Full skims	2½	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	20	@	21
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	22
Western—Prime to choice	18	@	19
Southern—Best	—	@	18
Duck eggs, ℔ doz.	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 15
Medium, choice	—	@	1 05
Pea, choice	—	@	95
Red kidney, choice	1 40	@	1 45
White kidney, choice	1 50	@	1 55
Yellow eye	—	@	1 20
Lima, Cal., ℔ 60 lbs	—	@	1 25
Green peas, bags	—	@	70

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	5 50
Jersey, fair to fancy	3 00	@	4 00
Apples, Baldwin, ℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 50
King, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Greening, ℔ bbl	80	@	1 10
Spitzenburg, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ basket	10	@	13
Concord, ℔ basket	9	@	10

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ℔ lb	13½	@	14
1896, good to prime	10	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	13½	@	14
Good to prime	11½	@	12½
Old odds, 1894	3	@	5

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, ℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
L. I., ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Sweet, ℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 75
Cabbage, ℔ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, Eastern white, ℔ bbl.	4 00	@	6 00
Red, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Squash, white, ℔ crate	50	@	1 00
Celery, ℔ doz. stalks	10	@	50
Carrots, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	60	@	70
Green peas, Fla., ℔ crate	1 50	@	3 00
Egg plant, Fla., ℔ half bbl	75	@	1 75
Cucumbers, Fla., ℔ crate	2 00	@	4 00
Brussels sprouts, ℔ qt	6	@	12
String beans, Fla., ℔ crate	75	@	2 00
Cauliflower, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	7 00
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	—	@	—
Lettuce, Eastern, ℔ doz	25	@	60
Beets, Fla., ℔ crate	50	@	1 00
Spinach, Norfolk, ℔ bbl	40	@	75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ℔ 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	90	@	95
Oat	87½	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ℔ lb	6	@	8
Chickens, ℔ lb	7	@	8
Roosters, ℔ lb	4½	@	5
Turkeys, ℔ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@	90
Geese, ℔ pair	1 12	@	1 35
Pigeons, ℔ pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℔ lb	8	@	13
Chickens, Phila., ℔ lb	9	@	13
Western, dry picked	5	@	7½
Fowls, State & Penn ℔ lb	7	@	7½
Western ducks, ℔ lb	9	@	13
Geese, Western, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Squabs, ℔ doz	1 25	@	2 25

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	5 30	@	5 55
Spring Patents	4 70	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	99½
May	—	@	89½
Corn—No. 2	29½	@	29¾
Oats—No. 3 White	—	@	22
Ungraded White	20	@	30
Rye—State	41	@	43
Barley—Feeding	—	@	25¾
Lard—City steam	—	@	3.75

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	11
Country dressed	4½	@	5½
Sheep, ℔ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 25
Lambs, ℔ 100 lbs	5 60	@	5 80
Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lbs	3 70	@	4 40
Country Dressed	3¾	@	6¼

"RUMP" HOUSE IN DELAWARE.

Addicks's Plans Go Wrong and a Democratic Senator to Be Chosen.

Seven Union Republican (Addicks) candidates for the Delaware House of Representatives in Kent County, who were declared not elected by the Board of Canvass and the seven Union Republicans who were defeated in Sussex County, met in the State Library, at Dover, and decided to form a "Rump" House to meet at the Hotel Richardson. They then repaired to the hotel and organized, with Luther C. Conwell as Temporary Chairman.

Thomas C. Moore, was elected permanent Speaker and the oath was administered to him by Mr. Conwell. Mr. Moore then swore in the thirteen other members. Charles S. Hastings was made Clerk and Thomas E. Brown Recording Clerk. They, with the minor assistants, then took the oath.

The regular Senate met and selected Hezekiah Harrington, Democrat, Speaker. The Democrats captured the Senate through the failure of the Republicans to stand together. Meredith (Dem., of Kent County) was seated, and Allee (Rep.) was rejected.

The regular House organized by making E. B. Biggin, Democrat, Speaker. The House appointed a committee on the contest of W. W. Cheers against J. T. Dickey, both Democrats, from Newcastle County.

The Democrats have undisputed control in both branches of the Legislature, and a Democratic United States Senator will be chosen.

Norfolk's Postmaster Removed.

At Norfolk, Va., Postmaster William W. Degge and his assistant, E. M. Henry, were suspended from office by United States Post office Inspector Clum, of Washington, the latter having found a shortage of $3840 in the Postmaster's accounts. W. H. H. Trice, one of Degge's bondsmen, was temporarily appointed Postmaster, and ex-Postmaster J. W. Long was appointed assistant. Degge's bond was $50,000, and he made good the shortage by deeding over to his bondsmen all of his property.

New Hampshire Lawmakers.

The 101st session of the New Hampshire Legislature was opened at Concord with the usual ceremonies. In the Senate Chester B. Jordan, of Lancaster, was chosen President, and William R. Jarvis, of Fremont, Clerk. The House elected Hon. James F. Briggs, of Manchester, Speaker, and Eliphalet F. Philbrick, Concord, Clerk. The present Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

A Farmer's Desperate Deeds.

John L. Webber, a farmer of Clinton, Me., fatally wounded his wife and committed suicide.

Newsy Gleanings.

Arkansas contains 6283 school teachers.

Harvard has more students this year than ever before.

Chicago is to have a hall that will seat 20,000 people.

London furnished Christmas dinner to 104,593 paupers.

Fogs, which are becoming more frequent, are rapidly adding a new complication to our climate.

A reunion of participants in the first campaign of the Republican party is to be held at Pittsburg.

The question of the excessive taxation of Ireland has aroused a good deal of excitement in that country.

In Western New York apples and potatoes have hardly paid for barreling.

Thousands of soldiers belonging to the Turkish armies have struck for the payment of their overdue wages.

During the past eleven months Clinton County, Michigan, has paid out $416.31 for bounties for sparrows destroyed.

A new and apparently inexhaustible vein of fine blue granite has been recently discovered near Fredericksburg, Va.

The total of clearings for 1896 by the banks in the New York Clearing House Association was $28,870,775,056, a decrease of $971,031,863.

During the first fifty weeks of 1896 the number of cases of rabies in dogs reported in England was 423, more than a fourth of them in London.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The Loud bill to amend the postal laws in regard to second-class matter was passed by the House.

Former Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means and advocated the adoption of a prohibitory tariff of wool.

Representative Broshus, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for the retirement on pension of employes in the civil service.

Leonas C. H. Schleman, of New York, has been appointed Consul at Cape Haytien, Hayti.

The President sent to the Senate the correspondence in the case of Charles Govin, the American correspondent, who was reported to have been put to death after having been captured by the Spaniards.

Secretary Herbert, in a report, says that armor steel plates for war vessels should cost only about $400 a ton, this allowing a big profit to manufacturers.

Senator Hale, of Maine, in an interview says that Cuba has been remarkably prosperous under Spanish rule, and gives statistics to sustain his assertion. The island, he adds, is not taxed unusually high, and he doubts if the leaders of the present insurrection could give her as advantageous a government as that which she has under Spain.

In the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee the tobacco growers appealed for a restrictive tariff on Sumatra wrappers. The manufacturers asked for a uniform rate on tobacco of about fifty-five cents a pound.

Secretary Herbert decided to have new tests made of the steel plates furnished for the battleship Alabama.

Domestic.

A colored man, who had been arrested for burning a barn belonging to a Mr. Wanamaker, was lynched at Orangeburg, S. C.

In a fit of jealous rage Charles Acker, stabbed Jennie Hallenbeck, a servant in the family of ex-Supervisor Samuel Meyers at East Tughkanick, N. Y., in the neck, and she died soon afterward.

The annual session of the New York Legislature was opened in Albany. Mr. O'Grady was chosen Speaker and Governor Black's message was read in both houses.

The centennial of Albany as the capital of New York State was elaborately celebrated.

Professor Achilles Errani, once famous as a tenor on the operatic stage, and later as a prominent teacher, succumbed to heart disease in New York City on hearing of Michael Minliter's attempt to kill a servant employed in his house.

Emma Spreckles, who married at San Francisco Thomas Watson against the wish of her father, Claus Spreckles, turned over to the latter $500,000 in bonds because he had haunted her with ingratitude.

Christian Schauar, Jr., Treasurer of the Nation's Bank for Savings of Allegheny, committed suicide at Pittsburg, Penn., by hanging himself.

Six persons were injured, three probably fatally, by a wreck on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad near Carson, Iowa.

The Smith Carpet Mills, in Yonkers, N. Y., have resumed work, and 7000 hands are employed.

In his annual message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania Governor Hastings deprecates the corrupt use of money in elections. He points out that voters are bribed